The Daily Sentinel.

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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Proprietor.

THE RECONSTRUCTION DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

The Supplemental Reconstruction Bill was taken up in the Senate, on Saturday, a little before 2 o'clock, and occupied that body till midnight. The bill, as reported by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, differed but slightly from that which passed the House. The oath was modified so as to exclude the phrase "sincerely attached to the Government"; and some other unessential amendments were offered. The debate in the Senate took a wide sweep, embracing the whole question of reconstruction. A number of amendments were offered and rejected. The question which elicited the warmest discussion was whether the vote which ratified the Constitution should be one requiring a majority of all the registered voters or all the votes cast. The House bill requires the former, as did the bill of the Judiciary Committee, in the estimation of some of the members, but not in that of others, and several votes were had upon it, and any quantity of debate.

The alterations finally made were by modifying the form of the oath and by inserting the third section, which provides that a vote being taken at the election for delegates for and against the Convention, which shall not be held if a majority oppose it, or if a majority of the *registered* voters fail to vote upon the question. The [illegible] provision, requiring one-half the registered voters, is applied to the ratification. The House [illegible]ard's amendment respecting the [illegible] conditions of distranchisement, instead of referring in general terms to the act of March 2d. This elicited [illegible] as to the discussion, which developed a wide diversity of opinion. Some gentlemen thought the oath of but little consequence. Some thought it unfair to ask a man to swear to that to which you could apply no test, such as a feeling of attachment to the Union. Some thought rebels could not be deterred by oaths, and a few fell in with Mr. Sumner in thinking that the terms were not harsh enough. He wanted the affiant to swear to the indissolubility of the Union; that he would not countenance the Confederate debt, but uphold the national, and oppose all discrimination of rights in regard to color. Mr. Howard's amendment was lost in committee, but adopted in the Senate.

The question that was most persistently debated was whether a majority of the registered voters, or of all the votes cast, should be sufficient to call a convention and ratify the constitution,—Messrs. Howard, Sumner, Nye, Fessenden and Conkling contending for the former. The speeches of Messrs. Howard and Nye were especially bitter against rebels. According to their statements, the Southern people are not fit to live in a republican country, or, indeed, in any country. They are unworthy of trust, full of hostility to the Union and to free institutions, and are only kept from universal massacring of the negroes by Federal bayonets. This is the plain English of their talk. Both were afraid of too hasty reconstruction. Both thought the negroes too ignorant and too slavish to be trusted to vote against their masters. Mr. Howard, too, had a great horror of minority governments. Strange to say, he protested against a negro government, and was apprehensive that these contumacious rebels would stay away from the polls and leave the poor blacks, who required guardians, and are unfit for self-government, to make a negro government. Mr. Nye was afraid the masters would keep their late slaves in leading strings, and so early reconstruction would be simply restoring rebels to power. So that both are, in fact, opposed to any reconstruction for some time to come, though Mr. Howard became indignant at Mr. Trumbull for speaking of him as an enemy of the bill, and demanded, with no little heat, "by what authority does the Senator from Illinois assert that I am an enemy of this bill?" and when Mr. Trumbull showed why he was, took the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee to task, lecturing him vehemently, proclaimed his independence, and announced with more force than modesty that he "recognized no superior and would submit to no dictator." The very temper of the gentleman showed the truth of the charge. So, too, Mr. Nye flared up at a remark of Mr. Wilson's about charging him with demagoguism, and on Mr. Wilson's explaining that he warned him against the temptation to demagoguism by appealing to the passions engendered by the war, instead of pouring oil on the waters, the Senator from Nevada proceeded to put on the cap by indulging in the very strain of talk which validated the charge.

Mr. Fessenden had considerable to say about leaving the people of the South to their own choice. He was unwilling to compel them into the Union. He was in favor of the military bill, pure and simple, and did not want it clogged with any terms of reconstruction. He wanted them to have no chance of saying they were forced in; but as they took their own way out, he would have them take their own way back, and let Congress say whether they would recognize that way or not. He was perfectly willing to defend that position before his own constituency or any other, and did not share the apprehension of Mr. Morton and others that the nation would tire of the delay.

Mr. Conkling made a couple of very forcible speeches, one especially, insisting that the people of the South should be bound by the work of the majority; and unless a majority of them voted, they might repudiate it as the act of the minority.

On the other hand, the proposition was shown up very thoroughly by Messrs. Wilson, Morton, Trumbull, and Drake. The two former insisted that delay of reconstruction was fraught with danger to the country, but especially to the Radical party. The people demanded reconstruction, and Mr. Morton pertinently suggested that the Radicals could not go into the Presidential canvass next year, four years after the war was ended, and acknowledge their failure to reconstruct the Government by keeping the South out. If they failed in their duty, the country would find leaders who did not.—Mr. Wilson contended that the South would go heartily into this movement, and that the Radicals had a fair show for controlling all the States except Virginia. He was confident of South Carolina and Louisiana, and rebuked his colleague for haggling over minor points, when the great object of bringing in the South with Radical senators was in their grasp. Mr. Fowler interrupted to ask a question. But it was more than the Massachusetts senator could stand. He warmly assured him that he was the last man who should be found making any opposition to his policy, for he (Mr. Wilson) had fought this same fight and had to meet the same arguments to get him (Mr. Fowler) into the Senate. It was crushing. Mr. Fowler stood convicted, and no longer interrupted the impetuous flow of the gentleman's roseate prognostications. That part of Mr. Wilson's speech relating to welcoming the South was very fine, but Mr. Nye's subsequent partisan appeal drove him into stating that he did not mean rebels, but negroes and loyalists. The argument that to require a majority of the registered voters is to count the absentees ought to be conclusive.

Mr. Trumbull had great difficulty in keeping his friends from loading down the bill with amendments relating to the details, and twice they were tacked on, but removed on reconsideration. He insisted that the whole question of detail was left to the commanding general, who must devise and employ his own machinery. He can use the existing election laws, adapting them to the changes required by the act of Congress, but he protested repeatedly against any effort to convert this into an election law, declaring that if that was the intention of the Senate, the bill must be referred, and ample time be given to the committee.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the discussion grew out of the proposition of Mr. Sumner to require each State to establish and maintain a system of common schools. It was contended by the Senator that they had power to lay down any conditions of reconstruction they thought wise, and that suffrage without knowledge was bootless; and he read a classic eulogy on education. In the course of his remarks he denounced the States to be created under this bill as "born of the bayonet." This expression seemed particularly obnoxious to his friends—we suppose because they secretly acknowledged its truth. Several Senators sprang to their feet on the conclusion of his speech, and Mr. Frelinghuysen was recognized. He protested against such an idea going forth to the country. It was grossly unjust, and the gentleman ingeniously sought to evade its force by explaining that the governments to be created would be the work of the people.

Mr. Conness scornfully disclaimed it, and reminded the Senator that California sprang into the Union from a military order; but he forgot to state that California had no conditions affixed to her coming, with the alternative of accepting them or being kept under the bayonet.

Mr. Stewart protested against any man's voting for a bill and denouncing it. He would vote against a bill, or he would defend it, and he claimed that it was grossly unfair to denounce a measure and get the credit for standing on a higher elevation than others, while really supporting it with his vote. They would be met on the stump with this speech of the senator; and it was unjust to his friends.

Mr. Hendricks denied the power of Congress to institute governments for the South, or to prescribe any other conditions than those imposed by the Constitution. He very briefly but forcibly and conclusively destroyed all the foundation of Mr. Sumner's argument on the power of Congress to prescribe governments for the South, which he derived from necessity, from military governments, and from that clause in the Constitution guaranteeing a republican government. "Necessity knows no law, but we were governed by a Constitution, and have no powers save what were conferred. There is no war and the gentleman knows it.—There was no excuse, then, for appealing to the war power; but if there was, that did not justify such interference with the rights of American citizens. Governments already existed in the South; they are republican in form, and there is not the shadow of an excuse for Congressional interference.

Mr. Buckalew made a very striking and adroit argument, ostensibly in defence of Mr. Sumner, who, he claimed, was the pioneer of the party, advocating a policy for which he was denounced this year by his friends only to support it the next by their votes. He claimed, too, that the Senator was perfectly correct in characterizing these States as born of the bayonet. Civil authority did exist there. It protected life. It regulated property; it performed fully all the functions of government—as fully as elsewhere. Now, military authority was reared above the civil. Neither property, nor liberty, nor life, was secure, save by the permit of a soldier; and this state of things was to exist until conditions were acted upon by the South, which were extremely repulsive, and could only be extorted by power.

Mr. Sumner's proposition was lost by a tie vote.

One point of this debate we must reserve, as we have not space in which to do it justice. We refer to the question whether Congress is committed at all to a plan of reconstruction by the act of March 2d or the last Congress. On this the difference of opinion was very decided.

The bill now goes to the House, and it is difficult to say in what shape it will come out, as there is a marked difference between the two Houses, on the question whether a majority of all the votes cast at the election shall be requisite to ratify the constitutions that may be adopted.—*National Intelligencer.*

ANOTHER BARNUM IN THE FIELD.—There are three Barnums running for Congress in the fourth district of Connecticut. The last one has announced himself a stump candidate in opposition to the humbug nominee. He is a cousin of the showman, follows close upon his track, and in his speeches he tells [illegible] stories about his relative.—*Herald.*

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Feb 25-170-tf

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Members of the Legislature of North Carolina---Session 1866--'67.

SENATE.

1st district—Pasquotank and Perquimans—Dr. Rufus K Speed

2nd district—Camden and Currituck—Wilson D Ferebee

3rd district—Gates and Chowan—H Willey

4th district—Tyrrell and Hyde—Jones Spencer

5th district—Northampton—H C Edwards

6th district—Hertford—James Barnes

7th district—Bertie—David Outlaw

8th district—Martin and Washington—J E Moore

9th district—Halifax—Mason L Wiggins

10th district—Edgecombe and Wilson—Henry T Clark

11th district—Pitt—C Perkins

12th district—Beaufort—Isaiah Respass

13th district—Craven—Mathias E Manly

14th district—Carteret and Jones—Calvin D Koonce

15th district—Greene and Lenoir—J H Coward

16th district—New Hanover—Ed D Hall

17th district—Duplin—Isaac B Kelly

18th district—Onslow—Jasper Etheridge

19th district—Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—Salter Lloyd

20th district—Cumberland and Harnett—Archibald McLean

21st district—Sampson—John C Williams

22d district—Wayne—W A Thompson

23d district—Johnston—Thomas D Sneed

24th district—Wake—Willie D Jones

25th district—Nash—L N B Battle

26th district—Franklin—Washington Harris

27th district—Warren—F A Thornton

28th district—Granville—John Bullock

29th district—Person—John W Cunningham

30th district—Orange—John Berry

31st district—Alamance and Randolph—M S Robins.

32d district—Chatham—R B Paschall

33d district—Moore and Montgomery—W B Richardson

34th district—Richmond and Robeson—M McRae

35th district—Anson and Union—D A Covington

36th district—Guilford—Peter Adams

37th district—Caswell—Livingston Brown

38th district—Rockingham—G Hand

39th district—Mecklenburg—J H Wilson

40th district—Stanley and Cabarrus—Mr Marshall

41st district—Rowan and Davie—Robert F Johnston

42d district—Davidson—J M Leach

43d district—Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews

44th district—Ashe, Surry and ——A C Cowles

45th district—Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander—J H Hill

46th district—Burke, &c.,—A C Avery

47th district—Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle

48th district—Rutherford, Polk and Cleaveland C L Harriss

49th district—Buncombe, Henderson, &c.; L S Gash

50th district—Haywood, Macon, &c., J R Love, Jr.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Anson—A J Dargan, W P Kendall

Ashe and Alleghany—Robert Gambrill

Alexander—Dr J H Carson

Alamance—R Y McAden, A H Boyd

Beaufort—Henry Harding, C M Gorham

Bertie—Dr P T Hegry, J W Beasley

Bladen—J A Richardson

Brunswick—D C Allen

Buncombe—Montraville Patton

Burke—John Sudderth

Cabarrus—J M Long

Caldwell—James C Harper

Camden—W G Morrisett

Carteret—J M Perry

Caswell—Philip Hodnett, Wm Long

Catawba—W F Reinhardt

Chatham—G Moore, G May, and Thos W Womble

Chowan—R D Simpson

Cleaveland—Geo W Whitfield and P Durham

Columbus—Dr J M McGougan

Craven—S W Chadwick and A C Latham

Cumberland—W McL McKay and T S Lutterloh

Currituck—W G Cranberry

Cherokee—Mr Davidson

Duplin—T S Kenan and Zach. Smith

Davidson—Dr Andrew Lowe, Dr J H Shelton

Davie—J H Clements

Edgecombe and Wilson—Dr J H Baker and J H Woodard

Franklin—Capt Joseph J Davis

Forsyth—F A Wilson and E E Teague

Gates—Dr W H Lee

Granville—E B Lyon, W H Jenkins, H Freeman.

Greene—F H Rountree

Guilford—W E Smith, J T Morehead, Jr., J S Houston

Gaston—D A Jenkins,

Halifax—D C Clark and W A Daniel

Harnett—Dr B C Williams

Haywood—Green Garrett

Hertford—Dr G C Moore

Hyde—Tilman Farrow

Henderson and Transylvania—Jas Blythe

Iredell—J A Rosebro and J H Stevenson

Johnston—Perry Godwin and B R Hinnant

Jones—Jacob S Scott

Jackson—Thadeus D Bryson

Lenoir—R F Bright

Lincoln—Dr M L Brown

Martin—Abner S Williams

Iredell—James Neal

Mecklenburg—R D Whitley and J M Hutchison.

Montgomery—Allen Jordan

Moore—Wm M Black

Macon—W G Crawford

Madison—N Kelsey

Nash—Jonathan M Stone

New Hanover—R H Cowan and C W McClammy

Northampton—R B Peebles and E A Martin

Onslow—A J Murrill

Orange—W W Guess, S N Umstead

Pasquotank—J B Jones

Perquimans—Thomas Wilson

Person—W A Bradsher

Pitt—W E Williams, John Galloway

Randolph—E T Blair and Joel Ashworth

Richmond—Peter McRae

Rowan—O G Foard and W H Crawford

Robeson—Rory McNair and J A McArthur

Rockingham—J Henderby and R B Henderson

Rutherford and Polk—G W Logan, N Scoggin

Sampson—John Bardin, G W Autry

Stokes—Silas Westmoreland

Surry—Harrison M Waugh

Stanly—L C Morton

Tyrrell—W W Walker.

Union—Jonathan Trull

Wake—C J Rogers, J P H Russ, Robt S Perry.

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Yadkin—T M Vestal

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INSURE YOUR PROPERTY!

THE $22,000, INSURED BY MY COMPANIES, viz. *Pioneer*, of Hartford; *Atlantic*, of Brooklyn; *Security*, of New York; the *Ins. Co. of the Valley of Va.*, and *Jefferson, Scottsville Va.*, on the *Exchange Hotel* and *Methodist Publishing House*, will be paid promptly, as soon as the loss is adjusted.

The above Companies have been very fortunate, and while a number of Ins. Companies have "gone to the wall," owing to the frequent large fires, these have never been in a more successful and prosperous condition, or better prepared to pay losses promptly.

Application for Insurance on Churches, School Houses, Dwellings, Furniture, Store Houses and Stocks of Merchandize, solicited.

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FOR SALE.

Valuable City Property for Sale.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE HOUSES and Lots in the City, (front of Nash Square) lately occupied by Mrs. Ruffin Tucker, dec'd.—The House contains 10 Rooms, all well furnished. Lot about 2¼ acres, grounds beautifully ornamented with Shrubbery. Conservatory filled with the rarest flowers and garden of fine vegetables and choice fruit trees, all necessary out buildings, and well of pure water. Possession can be given immediately.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

mar 2-175-tf

DRY GOODS.

"Just a Step or two Ahead."

FIRST SUPPLY OF NEW

SPRING DRY GOODS.

SPRING CALICOS.

French & American Lawns,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED MOZAMBIQUES.

English Barege, Organdies, &c., &c.

Good Stock Bleached Muslin, 7-8 and 4-4 unbleached "

ALAMANCE PLAIDS &c., &c.,

Just received at

GEO. T. COOKE'S.

Feb 26-171-tf Cheap Store.

SELLING OFF AT COST

"TO CLOSE THE CONCERN,"

Great sale of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Notions &c., &c., now going on

AT

SAM'L YOUNGS,

OLD STAND No. 21 FAYETTEVILLE ST.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

For the purpose of closing up our business in this City we offer our entire Stock

"AT COST,"

CONSISTING OF

DRESS GOODS, CALICOS, DOMESTICS, TABLE LINEN, LADIES CLOAKS, RIBBONS, LACES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, TRIMMINGS, LADIES HATS & BONNETS, HOOP SKIRTS, NOTIONS, BOOTS & SHOES FOR LADIES & CHILDREN, ALSO FOR MEN AND BOYS WEAR, HATS FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Also, a fine lot of Jeans and Satinets for Men's wear.

This Stock recently purchased for Cash, is worthy the attention of all buyers and will be sold as above stated

AT COST.

EDWARD WHEELER & CO.

No. 21 FAYETTEVILLE, ST.,

Dec 20-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!!

AT COST

AND LOWER.

IF YOU WANT TO GET CHEAP GOODS LOOK at our prices, before purchasing elsewhere:

4 Brown Shirting	12c	cents	per	yard.
4 " do.	16	"	"	"
4-4 " heavy	20	"	"	"
5-4 " Sheeting	25	"	"	"
4 Arctic Bleaching,	15	"	"	"
4 Willow Bridge do.	20	"	"	"
4-4 Pembroke "	25	"	"	"
4-4 Lewiston "	25	"	"	"
4-4 Hanover extra "	32½	"	"	"

Lonsdale, Wamsutta and New York Mills at present market prices.

PRINTS!!

at from 12½ to 20 cents per yard.

FLANNELS!!!

4 white all wool Flannel 45 cents per yard.

4 " " " fine 60 " " "

4-4 " " " 75 " " "

4-4 " " Extra fine Flannel $1.00 " "

4-4 " all wool cat. heavy Shaker Flannel $1.00 per yard. Sack and colored Flannels correspondingly low.

Fall and winter Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Ladies, Misses and Childrens Shoes, and a general assortment of Gents Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps etc., etc.,

AT YOUR OWN PRICES, AT

M. ROSENBAUM'S,

Feb 9-157-tf No. 16, Fayetteville, St.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

MILTON C. RICHARDSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Clinton, N. C.

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO THE COLlection of claims and other business entrusted to his care.

Feb 4-2ms.

JOHN W. HINSDALE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

No. 2, Hay Street, Fayetteville N. C.

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ALL BUSIness intrusted to his care.

Claims collected anywhere in North Carolina.

Jan 24-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR RENT OR SALE.

A valuable house and lot in this city, for rent or sale.

Apply to R. C. BADGER.

Feb. 14—161-tf

LIME.

FARMERS and builders in need of Lime, can be supplied by the undersigned with an excellent article at very low rates.

Cost per ton at Salisbury securely boxed $12.00

Freight from Salisbury to Greensboro, $2.00,

Do. " Hillsboro, 2.40

Do. " Raleigh, 2.70.

Apply to

POWELL, WILSON & CO.

Catawba Station,

Dec 5-tf W. N. C. R. R.

NOTICE!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

There will be a vessel to sail from the port of Wilmington, on or about the third of April, to Sindad Bolivia, Venezuela, for the purpose of taking out any emigrants that may go to look or locate. Passage $68 in coin or its equivalent.

I have land titles to give to all Confederate soldiers, (1280 acres,) who will go, and passage for the above $68. I have reserved stock to sell to any other person for $168, including passage out.

I will say, for the information of parties, that there have left for Venezuela, since November last, the rise of 2,100 emigrants.

Dr. H. M. Price, and some of the Directors, are now on their way out to hold elections and frame the government.

There have been 40,000 shares of stock in this Company sold to a Banking-house in England, which will soon enable the Company to carry into effect their design of putting on a line of steamers from the Southern States to Bolivia. This town has about 7,000 inhabitants, one half of whom are English. Mules and oxen can be purchased very low.

For further information, write me at Raleigh.

SAML. ROWLAND.

P. S. Dr. H. M. Price, the grantee and a resident of Virginia for years, is my authority for the above.

mar 11-180-3tawtA1

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

FOR SALE.

Toilet Soaps, Demulcent and Polishing Soap for Polishing Silver, Britannia and Tin Ware.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

Feb 11-158-tf Wholesale Grocers.

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR PERUVIAN GUano to be delivered at the different depots on the Raleigh & Gaston and N. C. Railroads.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

Feb. 14—161-tf Wholesale Grocers.

WANTED.

$10,000 in Cape Fear Bank notes and $2,500 in Bank of North Carolina notes.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

Feb 4-152-tf Wholesale Grocers.

FOR SALE.

A large lot of fine Baled Hay.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

Feb 1-150-tf Wholesale Grocers.

WANTED.

100 BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO. Put up before the Federal Tax Law went into operation. It must be sound. Cash will be paid.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

Feb. 14—161-tf Wholesale Grocers.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

150 bbls., Different Brands all grades.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

Feb 22-168-tf Wholesale Grocers.

A LARGE LOT ADAMANTINE CANDLES Very Cheap.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

Feb 8-156-tf Wholesale Grocers.

SEED OATS, IRISH POTATOES.

1000 bush. Selected Seed Oats—very Choice, 100 bbls., Peach Blow and Mercer Potatoes, to arrive.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

Feb 22-168-tf Wholesale Grocers.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission

MERCHANTS,

No. 58 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

HAVE IN STORE AND ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING, SUGARS, COFFEES, AND TEAS, BACON, MOLASSES AND CHEESE, BRANDIES, WINES AND WHISKIES, SOAPS, CANDLES, AND CANDIES, TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,

Canned Fruits, Sauces and Figs, Canned Oysters, Raisins and Dates, Nuts, Currants, Pickles and Spices, Powder, Shot and Caps, Butter, Lard, Yeast, Powders, Soda,

and in fact everything usually found in a first class Wholesale Grocery house—in the greatest variety and at prices which cannot fail to please.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS &c.

50 Boxes Axes, 25 Doz. of Manure Forks,
25 Doz. Long handled Shovels, 25 Doz. Spades,
36 " Weeding Hoes assorted, 50 Doz. Hames,
25 " Horse Collars, 50 Doz. Trace Chaines,
50 " Plow Lines, 10 Gross Axe Helves,
Rope, Twine, Nails, &c.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

Wholesale Grocers & Com. Merchants.

Feb 22-168-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

AND FOR SALE BY W. ROBT ANDREWS, No. 26, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

150 Sacks Full weight Liverpool Salt.
50 bbls. Superfine Flour.
15 bbls. Molasses.
50 Kits No. 1, Mackerel.
80 Cases fresh Tomatoes and Peaches.
50 Boxes Adamantine Candles,
80 Bbls. White Mercer Potatoes and 50 P. R. Potatoes.
10 Bbls. Onions and 10 of Apples, choice.
1,000 Yds. Gunny Bagging,
25 Coils Rope.
500 lbs. Sole Leather,
10 Doz. French Calf Skins.
5 " Kip Skins.
30 Boxes Candy, assorted.
20 Sacks Java, Rio and Laguyra Coffees.
100 Reams Wrapping paper.
20 Bushels Shoe pegs, assorted, cheap.
50 half and quarter bbls.—flour, different grades.
75 bbls. Sugar, of all grades, in quantities and at prices to suit.
25 bbls. Elkridge and Patapsco family flour, best made.
100 Bags Shot, all sizes.
6 Doz. Prs. Cotton Cards.
20 Boxes Pearl Starch, cheap.
Good assortment Crockery at Cost.

Spiced Pigs feet, Fulton market family Beef, by the wholesale and retail. Also, a lot of English Dairy Cheese and a large assortment of fresh Garden Seeds.

A fine article of Bacon always on hand.

Also, Clagetts' Baltimore Ale, by the Package, and Lager Beer by the Cask.

Liquors of all grades. Attention is specially called to our pure old Robeson County Whiskey.

All manner of Sauces, Catsups, and Fancy Groceries generally very cheap for cash.

Fresh Oysters received daily from Norfolk.

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer.

Feb 13-tf

WHISKEY.

10 Bbls. Yadkin County Whiskey.
5 " Old Rye "
2 " Old Monongahela " " " Whiskey.
2 " " Scuppernong Wine.
20 Five gallon kegs pure French Brandies and Gins,

In Store,

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Feb 26-171-tf

ARRIVING THIS DAY,

800 Sacks No. 1, Peruvian Guano.
500 " Patapsco "
50 " Baugh's Superphosphate Lime.
70 Bbls. Rockland Lime, in prime order.
50 Bales prime Hay.
200 Sacks Liverpool fine Salt

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

mar 1-174-tf

Standard and Progress copy.

GUANO, GUANO, GUANO.

50 Tons No. 1 Peruvian Guano, direct from the Peruvian Agent.
50 Tons Patapsco Guano.
20 " Baugh's Raw Bone Super-Phosphate of Lime
10 Tons Ford's Fertilizer.

The above are all Standard manures and will be sold on as good terms as the times will admit of. These Fertilizers are now all lying at Portsmouth Va., awaiting transportation. We will take orders, and hope to be able to commence delivering it in the next ten days.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Feb 25-170-tf Commission Merchants.

Standard and Progress copy.

MOLASSES, MOLASSES, MOLASSES.

25 HHDS. NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES ARriving this day, which will be sold at Wilmington prices, freight &c., added.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Feb 26-170-tf

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS, DESIRING Goods, can purchase them from us, or have their orders filled in New York on Commission.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

mar 13-182-tf

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

GARRETT, YOUNG SCOTT, & CO.

No. 33 Warren and 29 Murray Sts.,

NEW YORK,

SUCCESSORS TO

ARCHIBALD YOUNG, GARRETT & Co.

OF NEW YORK,

AND

SPENCER SCOTT & CO.,

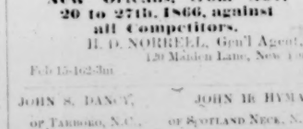
OF NEWARK, N. J.

Extensive Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Men's and Boys' Clothing.

C. W. GARRETT, A. S SHAFER.
EBEN YOUNG, A. L. SCOTT,
SPENCER SCOTT, F. M. GARRETT.

Feb 15-162-3m



THE

REMINGTONS'

FIRE ARMS

Sold by the Trade Generally.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.

200,000 furnished the U. S. Government.

Army Revolver,	44-100 in. Calibre,
Navy Revolver,	36-100 in. Calibre,
Belt Revolver,	Navy Size Calibre,
Police Revolver,	Navy Size Calibre,
New Pocket Revolver,	31-100 in Calibre,
Pocket Revolver, (Rider's pt.)	31-100 in Calibre,
Repeating Pistol, (Elliot pt.)	No 22 & 32 Cartridge,
Vest Pocket Pistol,	No. 22, 30, 32 and 41 Cartridge,
Gun Cane,	No. 22 and 32 Cartridge,
Breech Loading Rifle, (Beals')	No. 32, & 38, "
Revolving Rifle,	36 and 44-100 in Calibre,

E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, New York.

PRINCIPAL AGENTS.

Moore & Nichols,	New York
Wm. Read & Son,	Boston
Jos. C. Grubb, & Co	Philadelphia
Poultney & Trimble,	Baltimore
Henry Folsom & Co	New Orleans
Johnson, Spencer & Co	Chicago
L. M. Rumsey & Co	St. Louis
Albert E. Crane,	San Francisco

Feb 16-163-2m

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC THIS CELEbrated Oil, and in doing so we unhesitatingly pronounce it SUPERIOR to any BURNING OIL IN USE. It is Non-Explosive. Free from Grease. It will not grease the hands. It will not soil or grease clothing. It is more brilliant than Gas. It produces a soft and beautiful light. It is not straining to the eyes. It can be used in any Kerosene Lamp by adopting our

LIGHT HOUSE OR RACHET BURNERS.

It has been most favorably received, and pronounced by judges to be the

BEST AND MOST RELIABLE OIL

now in the market; and in consequence of the many serious accidents arising from the EXPLOSION OF KEROSENE, this Oil is extensively known and used in preference.

We are now prepared to furnish the trade with this valuable Oil, and we solicit from the public an examination and trial.

We have on hand a large stock of

LAMPS, BURNERS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS, &c.,

and can supply the trade on liberal terms.

First Premium Awarded at the Louisiana State Fair held in New Orleans, from Nov. 20 to 27th, 1866, against all Competitors.

H. D. NORRELL, Gen'l Agent,

120 Maiden Lane, New York.

Feb 15-162-3m

JOHN S. DANCY, JOHN H. HYMAN,

of Tarboro, N. C., of Scotland Neck, N. C.

JOSEPH H. HYMAN,

Late of Tarboro, N. C.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

For the sale of all kinds of Southern produce and purchase of General Merchandize,

No. 21, Exchange Place, NEW YORK.

Aug. 23-tf

J. L. HATHAWAY AND UTLEY,

(Formerly HATHAWAY & Co., Importers of MOLASSES and SUGAR, Wilmington, N. C.)

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

171 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

We solicit consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Sheetings, Yarns, Tobacco, and other Southern Products, to the sale of which our prompt personal attention will be given. We will make liberal advances upon receipt of Invoice and Bill of Lading. All Merchandise and Produce shipped to us for sale are insured from point of shipment, with or without advance. Invoices should always accompany each shipment.

Both of us having had over twenty years experience in business in the South, and our J. L. HATHAWAY three years in New York, we feel confident we can secure full prices for our friends who will favor us with their consignments.

REFER TO: Kemp P. Battle, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Raleigh, N. C.
JAS. L. HATHAWAY, WM. R. UTLEY.

Feb. 20-6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

MULES STOLEN, $100 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM MY STABLES IN JOHNSTON County on Monday night the 28th inst. four MULES, 1 horse mule, mouse colored, 3 mare mules color, black, sorrel and mouse color. The two latter bought from the Government and branded. I will pay the above reward for their recovery. Address, J. W. E. WATSON,

Feb 1-150-tf Raleigh, N. C.

200 PR. MILES GOAT BOOTS, EID AND Congress Gaiters for Ladies.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Feb 25-170-tf

IRON AND TIN WARE.

1867. SPRING TRADE, 1867.

NO. 44 FAYETTVILLE STREET.

SPADES, SHOVELS, TABLE FORKS, POTATOE Digs, Garden Hoes, and Rakes, Trace Chains, Plow Hames, Planter's Steel Hoes.

—ALSO—

Window Glass 8 x 10 and 10 x 12. Bladder Putty, Spirits Turpentine.

J. BROWN,

Feb 22-168-tf With HART & LEWIS.

IN SEASON.

20 Cases Meat or Sausage Cutters, Various Sizes.

J. BROWN,

Dec 12-tf With HART & LEWIS.

1867. SPRING TRADE, 1867.

2 TONS Swedes and Refined Iron, comprising 5 to 8 Inch Plow Iron, Tin, and Bar Iron, Nail Rods, Round Iron.

ALSO,

Saml. W. Collins' Axes.

J. BROWN,

Feb 26-170-tf With HART & LEWIS.

1867.

OPENING OF SPRING TRADE.

16 WESTERN EMPIRE COOKING STOVES arriving with complete Sets of Utensils, which added to our former Stock, makes our assortment to consist of 30 to 40 Cook Stoves, various Patterns.

J. BROWN,

Feb 19-164-tf With HART & LEWIS.

QUEEN OF THE SOUTH,

COOKING STOVES.

SUPERIOR advantages for Cooking for large Families. Furnished complete.

J. BROWN,

Dec 15-tf For HART & LEWIS.

BALTIMORE ADVERTISENTS.

SPRING IMPORTATION.

1867.

RIBBONS,

Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS & SATINS,

Blonds, Netts, Crapes, Velvets, Ruches Flowers, Feathers,

STRAW BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,

SHAKER HOODS, &c.

237 and 239 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE, Md.

Offer the largest Stock to be found in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness.

Orders solicited and prompt attention given.

Feb 26-170-2m*

W. H. CHEEK,

LATE OF WARREN COUNTY, N. C. WITH

GRIFFIN, BRO., & CO.

GROCERS AND

Commission Merchants,

105 LOMBARD STREET,

Baltimore.

Keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of all kinds of Groceries.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton, and other country produce.

Peruvian Guano, direct from the Government Agent, and all other kinds of Fertilizers, at the manufacturers prices furnished for cash or on consignment of cotton.

Jan 31-149-2m

RAILROADS.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL

1867 ROAD. 1867

Through Freight Tariff.

NORTH AND SOUTH,

BY THE AIR LINE ROUTE!

WE are now prepared to ship all kinds of Freight through to New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, on through bills of lading, giving through freight rate, at the lowest rate.

THIS IS THE LINE FOR SHIPPERS.

Your Goods will be handled only once.

Through connections close, no delay, time and expense less than by any other route. Insurance trifling compared with other routes. We take goods to and from Columbia, S. C., and all intermediate stations, with more promptness and dispatch than any Express Company at about one-fourth the cost.

TAKE NOTICE.

Persons shipping goods South will ship through the following agents and by the following named Steamship Companies and no other.

FROM NEW YORK,

By the Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Co., Livingston, Fox & Co., Agents, No. 88 Liberty Street, or Pier 36 North River N. Y.

FROM BALTIMORE,

By the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, I. B. Parks Agent, foot of Union Dock, and Brandt's line of Steamers.

FROM PHILADELPHIA,

By the Philadelphia and Norfolk Steamship Co., W. P.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Sentinel is published every evening, except on the following terms:

One month,	$1.00
For two months,	2.00
Three months,	2.50
Six months,	5.00
One year,	10.00
Semi-Weekly Sentinel one year,	5.00
" " six months,	2.50
Weekly Sentinel, one year	3.00
" " six months,	1.50

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, } SEATON GALES, EDITORS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1867.

SOUTHERN LANDS.

The poor Northern and foreign farmers have been seriously deluded and injured by the systematic attempts made by members of Congress, and others who are interested in Western lands, to prevent emigration South of the very class of population most needed. The superiority of the Western lands has been kept before them, and the most depreciating stories in regard to Southern lands, Southern climate and Southern society have been repeated over again, inducing thousands of industrious and substantial farmers to seek an inhospitable home in the Northwest, instead of seeking a better climate, better and cheaper lands and better society in the South. A few men of speculative habits, with some means, have come among us, to get rich quickly upon cotton, but have had no idea of making a home among us, while the actual laboring man has been induced to go elsewhere.

One of the most common and effective resorts to prevent peaceable and industrious people from coming among us,—the only kind of emigration that is really desirable,—is the daily publication of totally unfounded stories as to the safety of travel and living among us. Our quiet people have been represented as hyenas—ready to tear and slay every traveller that comes along, and as totally unwilling either to give employment to or to sell small tracts of land to industrious farmers. It is well known that there is no foundation for these stories—that our people anxiously desire to dispose of their lands to actual and industrious settlers.

There is no cheaper or better land in the world, all things considered, than the uncleared and swamp lands of Eastern North Carolina. No portion of the Union is so well adapted to Dutch and German settlers, and to the people of Southern Europe, who are acquainted with the culture of the grape. With the right kind of population, in twenty years it would be made the garden spot of the Union. It is important, therefore, that early steps should be taken to remove these unfounded prejudices from them and to induce them to settle upon and cultivate these lands.

THE PEABODY SOUTHERN FUND.—The trustees of the fund given by Mr. Peabody for the education of the South will meet in New York, this week, officially. Their names are Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston; Hamilton Fish, of New York; Right Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, of Ohio; General U. S. Grant, United States Army; Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia; J. H. Clifford, of Massachusetts; Wm. Aiken, of South Carolina; Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., of New York; Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina; Charles Macalter, of Pennsylvania; Geo. A. Riggs, Esq., of Washington; Samuel Westmore, of New York; Edward A. Bradford, Esq., of Louisiana; George N. Eaton, of Maryland, and George Peabody Russell, of Massachusetts. Mr. Peabody will no doubt be present. To the generous giver of this great bequest the South owes a debt of gratitude.

IT IS A little singular that, contemporaneous with a statement made in the *Sentinel*, some days ago, upon the strength of general newspaper rumor, that Louisiana had appropriated $30,000 to defray the expense of testing the legality of the Sherman Act before the Supreme Court of the United States there should have appeared the following paragraph in the New Orleans *Crescent*:

"The State of North Carolina has made an appropriation of $30,000 to pay the expenses of litigation arising out of the reconstruction bill, and intended to test the constitutionality of that measure. It would be proper for all of the Southern States to act similarly."

We need hardly say that there is no foundation for this announcement. Probably there is as little for the statement relative to the Legislature of Louisiana.

WE ALLUDED, on yesterday, to the probable necessity of organizing District No. 6 for the State of Ohio, in view of its Legislature having recently refused peremptorily to allow the people to vote on the question whether the word "white" should be stricken from its Constitution. The necessity daily grows more imperative. The same Legislature actually declined, a few days since, on a direct vote, to substitute *Lincoln's* name for *Washington's*, in a resolution to declare the birth-day of the latter a legal holiday!

PEAT.—The Norfolk *Virginian* notices the fact that the Dismal Swamp abounds in peat. The experiment has been sufficiently made, and enterprising persons are waiting for the opportunity to engage largely in that business. Peat is much in demand, and can be produced cheaply. We have for some time hoped that the large bodies of Swamp Lands in this State, which are not easily drained, might be found to abound in peat, thus making them sources of revenue for purposes of education.

AT A SUPPER given by the Hibernian Society of Petersburg, on Monday evening, in honor of St. Patrick's day, the following expressive sentiment was given:

The Old Dominion:

You may break—you may shatter the Vase, if you will,
But the scent of the Roses will hang round it still.

BANKRUPT LAW.—Chief Justice Chase, it is said, will not appoint Commissioners in Bankruptcy until the meeting of the Supreme Court in April. Each Commissioner must be a lawyer and be able to take the test oath. One will be appointed to each Congressional District, and we presume a sub-commissioner for every [illegible]

EDITORIAL CHIT-CHAT.

—There is much truth in the remark of the Atlanta *Era*, that "just now there is more danger of saying too much than too little, politically." Besides that it is difficult to discuss the questions connected with the extraordinary situation in such a manner as is demanded by the dictates of prudence and wisdom, there are those at the North, and designing and vindictive men at the South, who are ready to pervert and distort the most inoffensive observations into "treasonable" utterances, to prejudice and injure our people. The latter class feel themselves compensated for the public discsteem in which they are held, by a license and impunity which they imagine the existing state of things will confer upon them, to hector, brag and denounce. Under such circumstances, the suggestion of the *Era*, we say, is a good one. An occasional, temperate and manly discussion of the situation, upon the part of the friends of law, quiet and good government, is perhaps best in itself, and, in reality, is all that is required.

—We have been pleased with some extracts from a work by Prof. Schele de Vere, of the University of Virginia, upon The structure of the English language. Its orthography, in its present incoherent and chaotic state, is justly described by the author as the most anomalous on the face of the earth. There is, by the way, no subject which affords a wider field for the investigations of the philologist, than the successive *changes* which have been wrought in the Anglo-Saxon tongue. It is problematical whether the radical changes that have been wrought have been better for the beauty and simplification of the language. Perhaps the innovations made prior to the commencement of the seventeenth century may not be so properly considered as having tended to its deterioration, though the linguist has cause to regret the decline, even anterior to that period, of much of the charm and simplicity of style. It is certainly, however, a decided loss to the expressiveness, beauty and power of the language, that so many of the words of Shakspeare, so much of the diction of Swift, and Goldsmith, and Addison, should have grown into absolute disuse, and words of arbitrary coinage and unmeaning import have been substituted,—the offspring of slang and literary shoddyism.

The following allusion to the etymology of certain words in our language will prove interesting:

"The origin of a considerable class of common nouns is the subject of an interesting chapter in this volume. A fruitful source, which the author illustrates at length, is the names of foreign countries and cities which have been used to designate articles of manufacture or materials. Thus we have *calico* from Calicut, on the Malabar coast (which the author confounds with Calcutta); *damask* from Damascus, *muslin* from Moussul, in Asia Minor; and perhaps *gauze* from Gaza. *Cambric* comes from the town of Cambrai; *diaper* from *Ypres*, the Belgian city, preceded by the preposition *d'*, *from* (not as written by the author) d'Ypres; and *arras* from the city of that name. Cordova, in Spain, has given us *cordwainers*; Armenia, *cermine*; Cyprus, *cipper*; China, the porcelain of that name; and Creta, *crayon*, though this last derivation the author does not suggest comes to us directly from *creta*, chalk, and not from the geographical name. *Indigo* is so called as an Indian dye, from the adjective Indicus, *peach* from Persicum, *cherry* from Cerasus, *parchment* from Pergamon in Asia, and *pheasant*, the name of the Phasian bird, from Phasis. We have Damascus and Toledo blades from the cities of those names, *bayonet* from Bayonne, the place where that weapon was invented; and *pistol* from Pistoia. The potent word *dollar* is from the German *thaler*, a term derived from Joachimsthal (valley of Joachim), a little mining town where that silver coin was first made."

—Somewhat *apropos* to Mr. De Vere's criticisms upon modern style, we notice, in a number of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, just received, and now lying before us, the richest illustration that could possibly have been furnished of the justice of some of the Professor's strictures. It is a letter from a Washington correspondent, describing, for the edification of Buckeye readers, the *personnel* of the United States Senate, and commencing all the disgusting particularity of the "Jenkinses" with the grandiloquence of Elijah Pogram. Alluding to the Senate, as it was in the days of the great triumvirate, Mr. Calhoun is described as "sliding his soul in his wild hair;" which cannot fail of being regarded not only as a most wonderful conceit, but as a very remarkable hiding-place for the spiritual essence. MR. SUMNER is the writer's beau ideal of a man. He is represented as having the most "scholarly stature in Congress", though we are not told what should be the proper height for a scholar. Pope was almost a pigmy, while there have been great scholars, we doubt not, who stood six feet in their stockings.—Again, "the South never produced the equal of Charles Sumner as a physical man." If he means "physical beauty, we insist that Brownlow is fully his equal, and we challenge a comparison any day. And yet again, "this (Sumner's) modesty among women is flattering and tender, yet no man ever knew him to divide a human right in halt or smooth a principle to a compliment." If any of our readers will "divide" that and give us a glimpse of its meaning, we will acknowledge our obligations publicly.

THE HOUSE of Representatives has given several recent votes which are considered as indicating a purpose to adjourn till December next, when the present session closes.

THE ACCOUNTS from the floods are distressing. The whole country has been swept by floods. The valley of the Mississippi has been specially inundated.

THE GALVESTON NEWS.—We commend to all our readers, who desire a Texas paper, the able and excellent one known as the Galveston *News*. It is published daily, triweekly and weekly, and we esteem it as one of the best of our Southern exchanges.

THE IMPRESSION seems to be favorable, just now, to the ability of Maximilian to maintain his ground in Mexico, independently of the French troops. The divisions which exist among the Mexicans afford a favorable opportunity for a man of skill and tact to incite them in his favor.

For the Sentinel.

BRAZIL.—NO. 4.

KINSTON, March 15, 1867.

Messrs. Editors:—I omitted to state, in my last letter, the second noticeable fact with regard to Brazilian commerce. It was, that Brazil exported to the British possessions and English channel in 1862, about four times as much as to the United States.—Further, in 1863 New York imported in total amount of coffee (except Java) 77,630 bags, of which 61,730 were from Brazil. In 1864 she imported, total amount, (except Java) 13,005, of which 10,655 were from Brazil. Perhaps some black, suspicious looking Steamers, which were prowling around about that time, will account for this enormous falling off. But those times are past too.

Let us then turn to the subject of Brazilian revenue and taxation. In 1862 the total Imperial revenue of Brazil was $28,605,385, made up as follows, viz:

Duties on Imports,	$ 15,326,223
" " Exports,	4,573,405
" " Coastwise,	139,093
Excise and Internal Taxes,	5,051,823
Extraordinary sources,	550,976
Deposits,	1,777,089
	$ 28,605,385

The population of Brazil, free, slaves and domestic Indians, according to the best accounts in 1862, was between eight and nine millions—call it eight millions; the revenue of the Empire, therefore, would be about $3,50 to each inhabitant. Now comparisons are, perhaps, sometimes odious, but yet it may be well at times to *face* them. Let us look then at our home revenue. By Mr McCulloch's report of December 3rd, 1866, the entire revenue of the United States (exclusive of loans) amounted to $553,967,291. Estimating the population of the United States at thirty-seven millions, this enormous amount would be at the rate of about $15 to each individual, or over four times as much as is paid by Brazilians. But again; of this five hundred and fifty-four millions of taxation in the United States, $311,774,920 is derived from internal revenue and direct taxes, which we have all felt and understood,—for it is a species of taxation which people *feel most*. Duties on imports are only paid by the consumer when he feels disposed to buy the imported articles, and has money convenient to pay for them; and duties on exports are taxes on *surplus* products (and in Brazil they amount to just six per cent *ad valorem*,) and the producer only pays them when he has *surplus* produce to *sell*. But internal revenue and direct taxes must be paid, convenient or inconvenient, whether you have anything to pay with or not; and how often, already, have our people been made to feel the wretchedness of that unfortunate individual, spoken of in Holy Writ: "From him that hath *not* shall be taken even that he hath!" But to return a little. This amount of nearly three hundred and twelve millions, divided among the thirty-seven millions of population of the United States, would be $8,43 to each man, woman and child. Now take the whole internal revenue of Brazil, exclusive of import and export duties and deposits, and we find it amounts to $5,741,802, which, divided among her population of eight millions, would be about seventy-two cents to each. But this is not all: By the most recent statement that I could get, (1864) the debt of Brazil was $42,995,344, which, divided among her population, would be about $5,37. The debt of the United States, in round numbers, is *three thousand millions*, (I believe it to be *more*, notwithstanding their financial statements report that they pay interest on a little less.) This divided among her population of thirty-seven millions would be about *eighty-one dollars* to each individual, or about fifteen times more than that of Brazil. And from this debt there is *no escape*, for we have solemnly ratified an amendment to the Constitution saying that we will never question or repudiate it, though it was none of our contracting. No *Stay Law* will help—no Bankrupt bill will relieve us.

And here let me correct an error, or rather, obviate a misapprehension into which some may inadvertently be led by a statement in a former letter. I stated that our people, in "every sixteen or seventeen years, would have to pay their *disproportion* of the whole debt of the United States, of three thousand millions, by way of interest (180,000,000) without touching the principal. But this would be a small matter. By the statements above, it is seen that the whole income of the United States (which means taxes paid by the people) amounted, last year, to five hundred and thirty-three millions; and for one I can see no indication, for the future, of any reduction or retrenchment. Five hundred and thirty-three millions a year, will amount to three thousand millions in just four years and three months. It is, then, in this short time that our people will have to pay their share (such as it is) of three thousand millions, and not sixteen years as I stated. But comparisons are odious. Let us turn to something else.

The peculiar boast of the United States has long been their gigantic system of public education; and, according to certain blue covered spelling books, which used to be astray amongst us, they were about the only people who were *up to* education, or had much intelligence. The populated part of Brazil is divided into 1,124 parishes, in accordance with the amount of population, and in each one of these a free school must be maintained, by the fundamental law of the Empire. Accordingly, we find that, in 1856, there were educated in the public *free schools* upwards of one hundred and thirty thousand children. These are the latest exact statistics that I have been able to obtain, but all accounts concur in representing the subject of education as one of prime and constant solicitude to the government, and its condition advancing with rapid strides of improvement. I think we would, therefore, be safe in estimating the number of children educated in the public free schools in 1866 as at least double, if not treble, that of 1856. The private high schools and colleges are very numerous. In Rio, there are the College of Don Pedro II, Naval and Military Academies, (government establishments) Medical and Theological Colleges, a school of arts, and a large number of primary and high schools, for males and females; in all of which the English language is taught as one of the important branches of education. In the Capitals of almost every Province there is a Lyceum, (nearly the same as our colleges) besides ordinary schools; and in Pernambuco, Law and Theological Colleges; in Bahia, Medical and Theological Colleges; and in San Paulo, a Law College. All these Colleges are of high repute and eminence. The Law College of San Paulo contained, in 1864, four hundred students. Mr. Scully, whom I have already mentioned as an English gentleman having long resided in Brazil, says, "there are but few of the free population who cannot read and write." From these facts, our people can compare the condition of Brazil, as to education, with their own country. Considering that the independence of Brazil dates only from 1822, she will not suffer by the comparison.

As to the *Internal Improvements*, there are now completed, and in course of construction, six Rail Roads. Of these, three run from the city of Rio, one from Pernambuco, one from Bahia, and one from Santoz, by the city of St. Paulo, into the interior of their respective Provinces. Common wagon roads are the great desideratum of Brazil, and of these she is almost destitute. The peculiarly easy means of living, and the peculiar conformation of the country, together with the want of well directed energy, and the smallness of the population in so vast a tract of country, have been the main obstacles to the construction of common roads.—The people have, as yet, settled principally along the sea coast and the navigable rivers, and, consequently, have not felt the want of roads, and to those away from the rivers, in the interior, the abrupt rise of the country into the high plateau or table land, of which I have spoken, presented difficulties in making roads to the sea coast too great for their unaided efforts, and, consequently, nearly all interior land transportation is effected by pack mules. The government has, however, within the last few years, turned its attention to the construction of roads into the interior, and are now pushing it with vigor and energy. Nearly all the Rail Roads have been built with government aid, and some of them present stupendous achievements of engineering skill, unsurpassed in any country. But I shall have occasion to speak more particularly of one or more of them hereafter.

Regular lines of steamers ply along the coast, connecting the various cities and chief towns from Para, at the mouth of the Amazon, to Pelotas, the chief town of the Province of San Pedro, the extreme Southern Province of the Empire. The Empire is connected with Europe by three lines of steamers and with the United States by one leaving New York the 22nd, of each month.

There are no Manufactories in Brazil. She does not need them. Her lands are so rich and abundant and her agricultural productions are so cheaply raised and so varied, valuable and indispensable to Europeans, that it is more profitable and economical for her people to devote their time and labor to reaping the rich products of her teeming soil, than to the confining and sordid toil of the factory. The climate of Brazil is of such an enjoyable character, "where," as the old Jesuit writers describe it, "the mere state of existence is felt as a luxury," that the people of Brazil could hardly be induced to abandon their more pleasant occupations in the free air of Heaven, for the close and sooty labor of the cotton mill and machine shop. Brazil then is peculiarly an agricultural country and has no manufactories and but little need of mechanics. With the exception of the government arsenals, armories, and dock yards, I could never hear of but two small indifferent cotton factories in Brazil, one near Rio and the other near Bahia,—erected by some enterprising Yankee (so-called.) I speak not, of course, of such factories as saw mills and grist mills, required in an agricultural country. They do well and there is much need of them. When it became understood that Brazil "looked with sympathy on emigration from the United States," our Northern friends,—and shall I not call them so, since a *whitey-black* Convention, in Raleigh, the other day, resolved that "Congress had abolished all distinction of race and color," and now all our papers say "*our colored friends!*"—our Northern friends (the "mechanicals") at once concluded that the invitation meant *them*. They flocked in numbers to the Emigrant Agency, in New York, and finding that the passage to Brazil was cheap, they went. It was much as if, in old times, they had come down to your cotton or sugar plantations and asked for employment in making nutmegs. The least you could do would be to tell them that you did not want them—you could tell them so then,—and unless they could handle the hoe and the plow as well as they could the file and cool chisel, they were in the way. They have thus gone to Brazil, and, of course, both they and Brazil are disappointed, and it is not uncommon to see their disappointment venalated in the Northern newspapers, and in no measured terms. Their only difficulty is, that they had accepted an invitation meant for somebody else.

I have thus given a general glance at the Empire of Brazil. As it is proper, however, that an emigrant to so vast a country should fix in his mind, before starting, on some especial section which he would likely prefer, I will attempt, in my next, a rapid and succinct sketch of some of the principal Provinces *seriatim*, along the sea-coast.—They all possess some distinctive peculiarities of climate, soil, productions and location, which might not be deemed useless information by those who may come to the conclusion that there *may be*, perhaps, "as good a country as even North Carolina radicalized"—at least better adapted *to them*.

Yours, W.

THE FARMS of Messrs. Joe and Jeff. Davis, in Mississippi, are said to have been confiscated and are now in the possession of one of their former slaves. It is said the government sold them to him for $400,000, on time, and that he made $80,000 the past year. This sounds apocryphal. Northern men and foreigners are said to be the chief occupants of the river farms on the Mississippi. The foregoing is reported by a traveller.

THE ACTIVITY among the European powers, in reorganizing their armies and improving their armaments, gives rise to the opinion that, among the various questions in dispute among them, war is obliged to follow. It is said that Sweden, alone, can bring 500,000 men into the field.

How near Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, came on Saturday last to making a great speech! Near enough to make one regret that he had not quite courage to do it. Born of the people, with a singularly clear perception, and with rare popular sympathy, no man more wisely forecasts the drift of public opinion. But though often bold, he sometimes lacks the pluck to anticipate it. Mr. Wilson is too wise a man not to see that the North and South are ere long coming generously and honorably together, and that he who keeps adding fuel to the fires of sectional hate will be overwhelmed. For the present he sees that that is a "temptation to demagoguism" which is born of baseness and laden with mischief. Very properly he rebuked it, and in eloquent terms. He spoke touchingly of his desire to see the South back in the Union, and it made a Union man's heart glow to hear his earnest, eloquent plea for speedy restoration; but there lurked in the speech an implied protest against "rebels," and when Senator Nye gave him the opportunity to demand that the epithet and the memory should be buried, and that our countrymen who are obedient to the law and observant of the Constitution shall be reinstated in their constitutional rights, his fears of party censure made him qualify with words so as to mean black men and fellows like Holden and Hamilton. Sooner or later the Senator from Massachusetts will make the speech he might have made on Saturday, but it will be common-place when it might have been immortal.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

TOBACCO MANUFACTURE.—Rumor states that upwards of twenty firms will soon be engaged in the manufacture of chewing tobacco in our city.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

Thaddues Stevens has been ill several days. It is doubtful whether he lives to see the [illegible] confiscated) land.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY TAX LIST.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, March 20th, 1867.

I will attend at the Mayor's Office, in Raleigh on Monday the first day of April, 1867, to take the city Tax List for the present year.

Persons failing to render a list of their effects subject to Taxation, will be liable to a double Tax.

All white and colored men residing in the city, between the ages of 21 and 45 years, are required to enrol their names for a Poll Tax for the year 1867.

W. D. HAYWOOD, Mayor.

mar 20-189-1d

COFFEE! COFFEE!!

50 Bags Rio, Java and Ceylon Coffee, just received and for sale.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO., Wholesale Grocers.

mar 20-189-tf

1867. SPRING TRADE 1867.

ATTRACTIVE STOCK.

McILWAINE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Notions & Clothing,

NO. 79 SYCAMORE, and NO. 1 TABB STREETS,

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA,

Take pleasure in announcing to the trade that they have in store, ready for exhibition, a large assortment of

NEW SPRING GOODS,

embracing all articles usually kept in wholesale establishments. Their long business experience with the merchants of

Virginia and North Carolina,

has made them familiar with their wants; this, together with the advantages they possess in purchasing their supplies, enable them to offer goods at such prices as will insure satisfaction. They specially invite the attention of buyers to their extensive stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

manufactured expressly to their own order, which for style, workmanship and cheapness cannot be surpassed. They would also call attention to a full line of

NOTIONS,

All of which will be offered to purchasers on the very best terms, by Capt. Edward Graham and Mr. John McNeece, who have charge of the department.

McILWAINE & CO., No. 79 Sycamore and No. 1 Tabb Streets.

mar 20-189-3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB. TERM 1867.

Riley Battle, to the use of Robt Andrews, vs. The National Express and Transportation Co., } Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, The National Express and Transportation Co., is a non-resident of the State: therefore it is ordered, that publication be made in the *Sentinel*, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the said County, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso*.

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Raleigh, the third Monday of Feb. A. D. 1867.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

mar 19-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB. TERM, 1867.

T. V. Richardson, vs. The National Express and Transportation Co. } Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, The National Express and Transportation Co., is a non-resident of the State: Therefore it is ordered that publication be made in the *Sentinel*, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the said County, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to answer, plead, demur, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso*.

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Raleigh, the third Monday of Feb., A. D. 1867.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

mar 20-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB. TERM, 1867.

C. C. Lewis, vs. The National Express and Transportation Co. } Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, The National Express and Transportation Co., is a non-resident of the State: Therefore it is ordered that publication be made in the *Sentinel*, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to answer, plead or demur, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso*.

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Raleigh, the third Monday in Feb. 1867.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

mar 20-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB. TERM, 1867.

James A. Moore, To use of Rob't Andrews, vs. The National Express and Transportation Co. } Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant The National Express and Transportation Co., is a non-resident of the State: Therefore it is ordered that publication be made in the *Sentinel*, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Wake, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso*.

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said Court at office in Raleigh, the third Monday of Feb., A. D. 1867.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

mar 20-w6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, Feb., TERM 1867

George Hines, to use of Robert Andrews. vs. The National Express and Tansportation Co. } Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, The National Express and Transportation Co., is a non-resident of the State: Therefore it is ordered that publication be made, in the *Sentinel*, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to answer, plead or demur, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso*.

Witness, J. J. FERRELL, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Raleigh, the third Monday in Feb. 1867.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

mar 20-w6w

Black Smith's Tools, on Hand.

BELLOWS, Anvils, Vices, Sledge, Hand and Horse Shoe Hammers, Rasps, Basted Files, Tongs.

ALSO,

Horse and Mule Shoes; Nail Rods, H. S. Nails, Cast and Blister Steel, Refined and Swords Iron.

J. BROWN, With HART & LEWIS.

mar 16-186-tf

Petersburg Advertisements.

NOTICE.

1867. NEW SPRING GOODS, 1867.

$40,000.00.

Forty Thousand Dollars Worth

OF THE MOST DESIRABLE AND

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS

EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET, NOW OPENING AT

SMITH'S, 25 SYCAMORE STREET,

PETERSBURG, VA.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS BEING now more than ever my firm conviction of the true way to success, I am determined to pursue this course, and as advertising is only effectual when it is real, I am also determined to advertise only such goods as are really on hand and in stock. Independent of the large stock of

DRY GOODS,

I have added a large stock of Cocoa and Straw Matting, Oil Cloths, Carpets, Lace and Damask Curtains, Table and Piano Covers, Lace Ties, Bleached and Unbleached Satin-Damask and Snow-drop Table Linen, Napkins, Doilies, Tarcoes, Bird-eye Linen Diaper, Diaper and Crash Diapers in great variety. All kinds of white goods—such as Dressed and Undressed Jackonets and Cambric, Checked Muslins, Nainsooks—plain and checked, Mull Muslins, Swisses, plain, checked, dotted and embroidered, Organdies and Granadines, Book Muslins, Tarletons—white and colored.

Also, a full assortment of LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, from the finest real Point Lace Collar, worth $25, to the lowest Imitation lace, worth 25 cents. A full assortment of Bands, Edging and Flouncings—Cambric, Jackonet, Nainsook and Linen.

Also, the most extensive stock of IRISH LINEN in Virginia.

Full lines of Linen and Muslin HANDKERCHIEFS, in plain hemstitch and fancy; do. embroidered and Lace trimmed, from 25 cents to $12.50 each.

The most complete stock of Spring MANTLES ever offered in this market, is now opened; embracing some forty different styles, and all new. This cannot fail to be a most interesting feature of our business to the ladies.

The stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, embraces all the new fabrics to be found at the most reasonable rates.

The SILK stock is far larger than any in the State, and commands our especial attention. The encomiums the ladies have heretofore passed on this stock, as compared with anything they had seen, leaves us without anything to say, more than it is now larger and more complete than it has ever been. No lady wishing to buy Silks should do so, without first examining this stock.

The assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND LINEN GOODS, for Spring wear, is entirely complete, embracing the largest Stock of its kind, and at the most moderate prices.

The largest and finest stock of GLOVES AND HOSIERY ever offered, is now being opened, embracing everything in the line, from the finest Alexander's Kid gloves, to the lowest grades.

Hosiery in endless variety, embracing every kind and for every age.

I have also added the most complete assortment of SMALL WARES, NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, &c.

The WHOLESALE STOCK is complete in every respect, and is the largest I have ever offered, being bought exclusively for Cash.

Great inducements will be offered for the Cash. Samples will be sent by mail free of charge on application, with prices marked on each, thereby enabling those who cannot visit our city, to make their selections at home—at as low prices as if they were present.

THOMAS SMITH.

mar 13-182-tf

FERTILIZERS.

FARMERS!

TRY

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & Co.'s.

COTTON FERTILIZER,

PREPARED BY

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.

Newbern, N. C.

After consulting the wants of our agricultural friends, and calling the most practical, as well as scientific aid to our assistance, we have prepared a Fertilizer that we are fully persuaded will satisfy all who make use of it, of its immense profit and advantages in the growth of all kinds of plants, particularly in the growth, expansion and boiling of Cotton.

The composition is no secret, and is known to most of our friends. Fifty per cent. of Genuine Peruvian Guano (purchased direct from the agent of the Peruvian Government,) constitutes the ammoniacal. Twenty-five per cent. of finely ground Bones the Phosphatic—the balance made up of such ingredients as have the power of fixing the ammonia.

No dirt, or water will be added to increase its weight. It is pure as represented, and all practical farmers know by experience the effect the above agents will produce.

An application of two hundred pounds to the acre, we feel confident, will double the product of land suited to the growth of Cotton.

We recommend the following as the best mode of applying the Fertilizer: Apply one hundred and twenty-five pounds to the acre at the time the Cotton is planted by covering it in the drill, and apply one hundred and twenty-five pounds on the side of the Cotton after the Cotton has been barred out, at the time of thinning.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.

We would call attention to the following:

We have been shown by Messrs. WILLIAM H. OLIVER & Co., a preparation made by them, and known as WILLIAM H. OLIVER & Co.'s Cotton Fertilizer.

The mode of preparing it, the material used, the proportions, &c., were fully explained to us, and we most unhesitatingly recommend it, as a most excellent Fertilizer.

The price of each article used in its manufacture was given, and we find, by calculation, the actual cash value of the ingredients used to be seventy dollars and fifty cents for each ton.—Messrs. OLIVER & Co. assure us that the proportions of the material used, and the mode of manufacture as explained to us, shall be maintained, and their standing will, we think, be a sufficient guarantee that their promises will be fulfilled.

W. B. Wadsworth, H. T. Guion, H. J. B. Clark, Saml. S. Bibble, John H Haughton, John Hughes, Henry C. Ingon, William Hassell, B. Weatherbee, Geo. W. Collier, K. K. Jones, G. F. M. Dail, Nath'l H. Street, W. D. Forebee, John A. Parrott, Jno. P. Redding, Abner Rouse, Henry R. Bryan, Walter Duffy, W. J. Hardesty, H. Lewis, Joseph M. Watson, J. A. Haskell, Edwin B. Cox, William P. Stanton, James S. Lane, P. Merwin, John H. Nelson, Calvin Cox, John C. Washington.

We are prepared to furnish any quantity of the above Fertilizer at $75 per ton of 2000 pounds.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.

Newbern, March 19-188-3t*

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORN AND COTTON PLANTERS, &c.

Just receiving as Agent, direct from the manufacturers, and sold at their prices, adding cost of transportation:

Sinclair's celebrated Corn Planter.
Smith's Virginia Ditto.
Lancaster and Herne Cotton Planters.
Montgomery's Maryland Cutting Knife.
Sinclair's Propeller ditto.
Smith's Virginia Do
March's new Cotton Plow, Corn Shellers, Cultivators and Harrows.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent.

mar 12-181-tf

DESIRABLE

CITY PROPERTY

At Auction.

WILL BE SOLD ON SATURDAY, 23D. INstant at AUCTION, unless otherwise disposed of, the neat and well-arranged

COTTAGE,

situated in the North-Western part of the city, near the new Cotton Factory, and known as Shaw Lot, containing half an Acre.

The improvements are all in good condition, and the garden one of the best in the city.

J. M. TOWLES Agent.

mar 15-185-td

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS

MARKS & LITTLEJOHN,

(SUCCESSORS TO ANDERSON, MARKS & CO.,)

General Grocers

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 6 OLD STREET,

OPPOSITE SYCAMORE,

Petersburg, Va.

Will attend to the Sale of all Produce and Merchandise, of every description, sent to their care and will also purchase any goods not in their line.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments in hand.

Can also furnish Fertilizers of any kind to farmers on accommodating terms.

J. A. MARKS, W. H. LITTLEJOHN,
Late of Anderson, Marks & Co. of Franklin Co., N. C.

Feb 18-164-3m

FERTILIZERS

FOR SPRING CROPS.

WE beg to inform the trade and planters of North Carolina and Virginia, that we are prepared to furnish them with the most approved FERTILIZERS, on the most accommodating terms. We will have a stock of genuine PERUVIAN GUANO, purchased direct from the Agent of the Peruvian Government.

We have now in store, for immediate delivery, 250 tons BRADLEY'S SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, which won for itself such an enviable reputation in the Cotton and Tobacco counties of North Carolina and Virginia, last season, proving itself equal, and in many important respects, superior to the Peruvian Guano. We give an analysis of it as ascertained by Dr. Hayes, one of the most eminent Chemists in the country:

Results of Analyses Made of Bradley's Patent Super-Phosphate of Lime, as now sold by Wm. L. Bradley.

100 PARTS CONSIST OF

Moisture	5.30
Prepared animal matter, salts of Ammonia, fatty substances and Humus	38.50
Bone-Phosphates of Lime, Magnesia and Iron	36.80
(Soluble Phosphates of do. 16 6-10.)	
Sulphate of Lime	16.50
Salts	29
Insoluble	2.60
	99.59

The animal matter afforded 4 2-10 parts of Ammonia when it was decomposed, and, as will be seen, nearly one-half of the Bone Phosphate is soluble.

After many analyses of your Super-Phosphate of Lime, made during the last few years, I have found your standard of quality full equal to that of any you have ever sold in former years. I am satisfied that you include the correct principles in the manufacture. Respectfully,

A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer.

We refer to the following gentlemen who tested its merits last season:

Dr. G. A. Foote, Warren County, N. C.
J. S. Foote, " "
Col. John Williams, Granville " "
H. T. Ballard, Franklin, " "
A. D. Ellis, " "
R. F. Yarborough, " "
E. Battle, Nash County, N. C.
J. H. Mann, " "
W. T. Wright, " "
L. M. Cooper, " "
H. G. Williams, " "
J. F. Hilliard, " "
J. P. Jenkins, " "
J. J. Thornton, " "
Dr. W. H. Watson, " "
T. J. Bobbitt, Nash County, North Carolina.
J. S. Bobbitt, " "
Hon. S. H. Rogers, Wake " "
T. P. Bragwell, Edgecomb " "
J. H. Armistead, " "
J. L. Lyon, " "
E. H. Flowers, " "
Col. G. W. Hammond, " "
W. W. Barker, " "
J. B. Taylor, " "
J. N. Taylor, " "
Gen. M. W. Ransom, Northampton " "
W. P. Solomon, Halifax, " "
W. T. Taylor, Wilson, " "

We will be represented at the Courts of Granville, Nash, Wake, Edgecombe, Wilson, Halifax, Northampton, Franklin and Warren counties, N. C., and Greensville county Virginia.

Any business confided to us shall have our best attention.

McILWAINE & CO.

Petersburg, Va., Jan 21-3m

THOS. BRANCH & CO.,

No. 1015 Main Street,

(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,)

Richmond, Va.;

TH

...TS OF ADVERTISING.

RATES REDUCED.

...ents will be inserted in the *Daily* ... at the following rates. A *square* will be ...ered estimated at 13 *minion* lines, or 1¼ inches.

One square one time	$1,00
" each subsequent insertion less than a week	50
One square one week	3,00
Each additional square one week	2,00
One square two weeks	5,00
Each additional square two weeks	2,50
One square one month	8,00
Each additional square one month	3,00
One square two months	10,00
Each additional "	3,50
One square three months	12,00
Each additional "	4,00
Quarter column "	25,00
Half column "	40,00
One column "	75,00

...ular business cards, 15 minion lines or less, ...arged only $10 for three months.

...ements or cards must be changed in ... every three months. Contracts for ...than three months made only at the above ...

...ecial notices or advertisements required to ...inserted on inside or any special place, will be ...charged 25 per cent higher than the above charges.

Advertisements inserted in Weekly and Semi-Weekly at rates corresponding with the above.

...rt advertisements inserted 6 weeks for $7 ...r $10 if charged.

...ertisers will always find it to their advantage ...se the cash when they send advertisements, ...the extent they wish to pay for them.

THE SENTINEL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1867.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The public will find the *Sentinel* one of the best mediums of advertising in the State. Its circulation covers a larger area, perhaps, than any other paper.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Attachments vs. National Express and Transportation Company.

Pulliam, Jones & Co. call attention to an importation of superior Coffee.

McIlwaine & Co., Petersburg, make an attractive announcement to the Spring Trade. There is no more reliable and enterprising firm in the South, as most of our people well know.

CITY TAXES.—Mayor Haywood will attend at his office, on the 1st prox., for the purpose of listing the taxes for the present year. See notice in another column.

THE VERNAL EQUINOX.—The sun crosses the line of the equator to-morrow. The event is always heralded, or preceded, by just such a ...etable weather as we have been having for several days past and are at present *enjoying*. From this time until the Summer solstice, June 21st., the days will lengthen.

MAYOR'S DOCKET clear to-day,—not even an expensive case of robin shooting.

STATE ITEMS.

—It will be seen, by their Card in another column, that Messrs. J. R. Webster, A. J. Pyle and S. W. Brown, have been appointed a committee to prepare memoirs of all members of the Columbian Society, of Trinity College, who have died since the commencement of the war. It is known that many fell in battle or died from the effects of wounds or disease contracted in the service, and the committee respectfully ask the relatives and friends of the noble dead to forward them all the information concerning them in their possession. Messrs. W. G. Garther, A. H. Stokes and A. Z. Taylor have been appoined a similar committee, on the part of the Hesperian Society.

—The Goldsboro' *News* will for the present be issued only twice a week, instead of daily as heretofore. We trust that our friends will be able speedily to resume the daily publication of their spirited journal.

—Several North Carolinians are mentioned in the list of gradutes of the Medical College of the University of New York. The Charlotte *Times* says that Mr. W. H. Johnston, of that place, received two prizes (cases of Surgical instruments) for the excellent examination undergone by him, and Mr. C. F. Brem, also of that place, was awarded a certificate of honor for having attended a fuller course of instruction than that usually followed by students.

—The following, from the last Statesville *American*, tells its own story:

"It appears that a lawless set of "Red Strings," in Wilkes county, have taken it into their heads, because the State has been placed under martial law, that therefore there is no law to punish crime, and the vicious and lawless can have their own way and appropriate the property of their neighbors to their own use with impunity and commit other outrages as well. Last week, a band often or twelve of these outlaws, headed by a desperado who says he hails from Maryland, with any number of *aliases*, and all but himself citizens of Wilkes, made a raid through a portion of that county, taking horses, mules, watches, brandy, and other property; and compelling by force good citizens whom they happened to meet to go with them. They met a man and his sister in the road with a team, took the animals, and then hung the man to a limb until he was nearly dead, when they cut him down and carried him to their camp a prisoner. During the night, he watched his opportunity and made his escape, and, collecting some dozen of citizens, attacked the desperadoes in their camp, capturing a half dozen, the other, making their escape. Four of these have been admitted to bail, and three, including the leader, are confined in the Jail at Wilkesboro'."

THE DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS ON RECONSTRUCTION.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* says that if the Senate the Democrats and Conservatives (with the exception of Mr. Johnson, who voted for, and Messrs. Buckalew and Hendricks, who voted against it,) *refused to take any part in the proceedings of Saturday on reconstruction.* They neither discussed the disgusting propositions made, nor *voted on the final passage of the bill.*

IMPEACHMENT.—General Charles G. Halpine, of the New York *Citizen*, was examined by the Judiciary of the House yesterday regarding his recent conversation with the President, reported by himself, and published in the New York *Citizen*. It is understood that his testimony verified the statements of the report. He denied that he intended to intimate that Mr. Johnson favored the policy of repudiating the national debt.—*Sun.*

ALL STATE AND MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS TO BE POSTPONED—PRESENT INCUMBENTS OF OFFICES TO HOLD OVER.—On Saturday Messrs. Saunders, Lee, and Scott, members of the City Council, visited General Scofield informally and unofficially, to learn his wishes and intentions as to the municipal election of the city of Richmond, which in due course of law should be held on the 3rd day of April next, and the order for the holding of which has already been issued by the City Council. Their visit was in every respect pleasant and satisfactory. General Scofield said he thought it better that no elections should be held in the State until after the registration of voters should be completed: this course would obviate excitement and confusion. But he much preferred that the State authorities themselves should postpone the elections of their own motion, and not leave the duty to him to perform. He had ordered the postponement of the municipal elections of Fredericksburg and Portsmouth, but thought it desirable that the local or State authorities should manage the matter themselves, where they could do so.

The Councilmen informed the General that the charter of the city of Richmond provided that when from any cause no election was held, the incumbents of the several city officers should hold their offices and continue to perform the duties thereof, and since he had expressed it as his wish, the Council, they did not doubt, would meet as soon as practicable and revoke their order for the election on the 3rd proximo. The Council meets to-day for the purpose of taking action in this matter.

After this interview it may be considered as definitely settled that no elections will be held in this State until the election for members to the State convention. No inconvenience can, we believe, arise from this postponement, as all State and municipal officers hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified.—*Richmond Times.*

THE MILITIA DISBANDED.—In General Orders No. 3 Gen. Scofield publishes the following extract from a recent act of Congress for the information and government of all concerned:

"That all militia forces now organized or in service in either of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, be forthwith disbanded, and that the further organization, arming, or calling into service of the said militia forces, or any part thereof, is hereby prohibited, under any circumstances whatever, until the same shall be authorized by Congress."

SUFFRAGE IN NEW JERSEY.—In the New Jersey Assembly, on Wednesday, the report of the committee in favor of amending the State Constitution so as to allow colored persons to vote was rejected. The Assembly is composed of a majority of Radicals.—Congress should at once send on an "investigating committee" to that body to see if the State ought not to be "territoralized."

DEMOCRATIC APPOINTEES.—The President is losing his amiability on what he terms the persecutions of the Senate in rejecting nominees to office, and he to-day declares to certain Democratic Congressmen who called on him that he should continue to appoint Democrats. He repeated his inflexible determination to nominate Democrats only to vacant positions.—*Tribune.*

A simple looking freedman recently presented himself at the "Bureau" in a Southern State, and expressed a desire to be married. "All right, fetch your sweetheart along," was the reply. "I hain't got none, mars'r," was the reply; "dey tole me it was your bis'ness to find me one."

Mrs. Jefferson Davis, who, with touching devotion, mitigated the austerities of her husband's prison life during the past year, was lately blessed with another son.

1867. SPRING STYLES. 1867.

A. N. & J. McKIMMON

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING a complete and beautiful assortment of

PRINTED MUSLINS, JACONETS,
FRENCH AND LINEN LAWNS,
PERCALE'S, BRILLIANTS,
GRENADINES AND POPLINS,
EMBROIDERED SWISS,
FIGURED ORGANDIES &c., &c.

PRINTS! PRINTS!!

100 Pieces Latest Styles.

MOROCCO AND KID BOOTS,
CONGRESS GAITERS FOR LADIES AND MISSES—MILES' MAKE.

These goods have just been purchased and we will sell them *very cheap for cash only.* Come and see us.

A. N. & J. McKIMMON.

mar 19-188-tf

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 18th, 1867.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS received from the Department, all persons residing in the 4th Division, 4th District of N. C., will make returns, at once, of income for the year 1866, and Carriages, Watches, Silver Plate, &c., held March 1st 1867.

All persons failing to appear and make returns by the 30th day of April, 1867, subject themselves to a penalty of 5 per cent. per month until given in and paid.

I will be in my Office, on Market Square, over Stronach's Store, until after April Court.

J. G. BROMELL,
Assistant Assessor 4th Division, 4th District of N. C.

mar-18-187-6t.

FOR RENT.

THE Office formerly owned by J. K. Marriott and lately used as a Store, is for rent for the balance of this year.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Feb 26-171-tf

1867. Spring Trade. 1867.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
Shears and Scissors, Razors,
Mill and Hand Saw Files,
Hand and Timon Saws;
Wood Ware, Bridle Cords and Plow Lines.

J. BROWN,
With HART & LEWIS.

Raleigh, March 19-188-1f

NOTE BOOKS, JUST RECEIVED.

SOUTHERN HARMONY,
CHRISTIAN MINSTREL, AND
THE JUBILEE.

BRANSON & FARRAR.

Raleigh, N. C. March 19-188-tf

DUFF'S BOOK KEEPING.

Just received at the North Carolina Bookstore.

BRANSON & FARRAR.

mar 19-188-tf

BRONSON'S ELOCUTION.

At the N. C. Book-store.

BRANSON & FARRAR.

mar 19-188-tf

No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO.

250 TONS,

FOR SALE BY

RAINE & JACKSONS,

mar 18 7-1w Petersburg, Va.

500 LADIES SEWED SHOES AT ... per pair at

Feb 9-157-tf M. ROSENBAUM'S.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Wednesday Morning Dispatches.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 19, P. M.

In the *House*, a resolution passed suspending the issue of Agricultural College Scrip to the insurgent States.

A joint resolution, authorizing the publication of the laws and treaties in three Louisiana papers, passed.

Mr. Stevens called up his Confiscation bill, and proceeded to read a speech, but soon broke down, and the Clerk finished the reading. Its further consideration was postponed to the second Tuesday in December.

The House went into committee of the whole on the million relief bill.

Mr. Butler offered his amendment as a substitute, that all persons owning one hundred and sixty acres of land, or enjoying an income of over six hundred dollars, be taxed by the General for the support of the poor.

The committee rose, after a long debate, without action.

The Supplemental bill, as reported by the committee of Conference, passed. It goes to the President.

In the *Senate*, the joint resolution, suspending payment for enlisted slaves, was postponed.

The credentials of Senator Thomas, of Maryland, were referred to the Judiciary committee.

A bill excluding from either House of Congress persons tainted with rebellion, referred to the Judiciary committee.

The Conference committee reported the Supplemental bill.

A majority of voters is sufficient to ratify the Constitution, provided the majority of registered voters vote.

A clause was added, providing that Congress must be satisfied that the registered voters had unrestrained liberty to vote and that the Constitution meets the approval of a majority of the qualified electors of the State. The bill passed.

ADJOURNMENT CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 19, P. M.

The supplemental bill will be presented to the President to-morrow. When it becomes a law Congress will probably adjourn.

Joseph J. Bartlett has been confirmed Minister to Stockholm, and Peter Sullivan to Bogota.

MARKETS AND FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 19, P. M.

Gold $1,34½. 5-20 coupons of '62 $109½.

Cotton steady; sales of 1,8.0 bales at 32½.

Flour firmer; Western and State advanced 10cts.

Wheat advanced 2@3, but less active.

Corn advanced 2 cts.

Mess Pork lower, $23½.

Naval Stores firmer. Sprits Turpentine 74@75, Rosin $1,25@8.50.

BALTIMORE, March 19, P. M.

Flour better.

White Corn $1,'8.

Mess Pork $23.50@24.

Bacon shoulders 10¼@11.

LIVERPOOL, March 19, M.

Cotton firm; middling uplands 13¾. Sales 1000 bales.

LONDON, March 19, M.

Consols 93¼. Bonds $74½.

Our Afternoon Dispatches.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.

General Sheridan has issued an order, saying that there will be no removals from offices, unless circumstances require it. It is desirable, during the process of reorganization, to change as little as possible the machinery of the Provisional Government.

PAPERS SELECTED TO PUBLISH THE LAWS.

WASHINGTON, March 20.

The following papers have been selected to publish the Laws and Treaties of the Government: *New Nation*, Richmond, Va., Hunnicutt, Editor; Raleigh *Standard* and Henderson *Pioneer*, in North Carolina; Savannah *Republican* and the Augusta *Legal Georgian*, in Georgia; Mobile *Nationalist* and the Huntsville *Advocate*, in Alabama; Fort Smith *New Era*, in Arkansas, and Austin, Texas, *Intelligencer*. It is officially announced that the remaining selections will be made from the same class of journals.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 20.

Gold $1,34½.

Cotton a shade lower, 32.

LIVERPOOL, March 20.

Cotton quiet. Estimated sales 8000 bales at 13¾d.

COLUMBIAN HALL, TRINITY COLLEGE, March 13th, 1867.

The undersigned committee, of the Columbian Society, most respectfully request all members and friends to collect all possible information touching the life, services, and death, of any and all members of this Society who have died since the commencement of the war. Many, very many, have fallen, and we wish to obtain such materials as will furnish memoirs worthy of the men and the Society.

Please direct to us at this place. The newspapers of the State are requested to copy.

J. R. WEBSTER,
Committee A. J. PYLE,
S. W. BROWN.

DIED.

At his residence in the town of Louisburg, on Sabbath morning, the 17th inst., THOMAS A. PERSON, in the 60th year of his age. In the month of October 1865, Mr. PERSON had a severe attack of Paralysis, and since that time, a strong and robust frame has been gradually giving way. At 10 o'clock, Saturday night, he had another attack, and at 5 o'clock, the following morning, he breathed his last. It would be hard to find a kinder neighbor or truer friend than he was. The writer of this knew him well and believes that he did not have an enemy. He possessed, in an eminent degree, the confidence and esteem of all his neighbors and he leaves many relations and friends to mourn his death. FRANKLIN.

AUCTION SALE!

ON THURSDAY, 21ST. DAY OF MARCH,

At 11 o'clock, we will sell

AT AUCTION,

In our store, the following desirable articles, viz:

1000 lbs. prime Mountain Butter, some of it choice.
2000 " best Buckwheat Flour.
500 " Chewing Tobacco.
2000 " Porto Rico, Cuba and Refined Sugar.
1000 " Cheese, slightly damaged.
5 bbls. North Carolina superfine Flour.
5 " " " family "
5 kegs Cooking Soda.
5 dozen Collins' Cast Steel Axes.
5 " " " Spades.
10 " Painted Buckets.
10 " Brooms.
10 " Curry Combs
5 " Wash Pans.
2000 Havana Segars.
200 gallons N. C. Whiskey.
200 " Apple Brandy.
200 " Monongahela Whiskey.
20 lbs. Mustard, 20 lbs. Spice, 40 lbs. Ginger.
40 " Pepper, 7 doz. pr. Whittemore's Cotton Cards, 40 gross assorted Screws, 5 dozen Stock Locks, 60 dozen Lead Pencils, 20 lbs. Black Flax Thread, 10 boxes Adamantine Candles.

Besides a variety of other valuable and useful articles.

N. B Parties wishing to avail themselves of the facilities of this Auction, are requested to send in their goods not later than Tuesday evening.

B. F. WILLIAMSON & CO.,
Auctioneers.

mar-18-187-td.

FOR VENEZUELA.

ORONOCO AND CORONI RIVER, SOUTH AMERICA. The fast sailing A. 1 Schooner "United States," Chas. DeRoker, Master, will positively leave Wilmington on the 25th day of March, for the above port. Parties wishing to emigrate, or those having made previous arrangements, will please call on board, and pay their passage and obtain their tickets from the Captain on board, or to

E. MURRAY & CO.

mar-8-187-td.

Raleigh Money Market.

CORRECTED BY JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., BROKERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES:

Bank of N. C., (Gold 25) (Silver 26) G. B.	37
" Cape Fear	26
" Charlotte	24
" Lexington, at Graham	20
" Keysborough	40
" Wadesborough	24
" Thomasville	30
" Wilmington	21
" Commerce	15
" Washington	6
" Fayetteville	10
" Clarendon	4
" Vanceyville	7
Miners' and Planter's Bank	30
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough	26
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	21
Merchant's Bank, Newbern	46
Greensborough Mutual	5
Virginia Bank Notes, about	28
South Carolina "	22
Georgia "	23
Gold	135
Silver	130
Old Coupons	40
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	93
Old Sixes	70
Exchange on New York	¼

Raleigh National Bank of North Carolina.

BUYING RATES—N. C. BANK NOTES.

Bank of Cape Fear	26
" Charlotte	24
" Commerce	15
" Clarendon	3
" Fayetteville	10
" Lexington	10
" Lexington at Graham	20
" North Carolina	37
" Roxboro	35
" Thomasville	35
" Wadesboro	24
" Wilmington	21
" Washington	5
" Vanceyville	7
Commercial at Wilmington	21
Farmers' Greensboro (Old)	26
Merchants', Newbern	45
Miners' and Planters'	28
Virginia Bank notes, average	25
South Carolina "	21
Georgia "	20
Gold	134
Silver	128
Old North Carolina Coupons	39
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	80
North Carolina 6's	40
Exchange on New York, 4.	

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED BY JORDAN WOMBLE, GROCER. RALEIGH N. C.

BACON	15@16
BEEF	11@20
BUTTER	25@35
COTTON	22@24
CORN	1 25@1 40
COFFEE	28@35
EGGS	12½@15
DRIED FRUIT—Apples	$2 50@3 00
" Peaches, per bu.	none
FOWLS	35@50
FLOUR—Family	15 00@17 00
" Superfine	13 00@14 50
LARD	15@20
MEAL	1 25@1 50
MOLASSES	60@75
NAILS	9@10
PEAS—White	1 25@1 35
" Stock	1 10@1 25
POTATOES—Irish	1 75@2 25
" Sweet	75@1 00
RAGS	4@5
SALT	3 25@4 25
SUGAR—Crushed	18@22
" Brown best	15@17½
" Common Brown	12½@15

WILMINGTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. G. WORTH, N. G. DANIEL.

WORTH & DANIEL

Shipping & Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS IN BAGGING, ROPE, IRON TIES, Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, Genuine Peruvian Guano direct from Government Agents. Salt, Hay and all kinds of Coal.

Agents for Baugh's Raw Bone Super Phosphate of Lime.

Agents for the Philadelphia Southern Mail Steamship line.

Agents for Goodspeed's weekly Steamship line from New York.

Agents for Jonas Smith & Co's., line of New York sail packets.

Feb 6-154-6m

PLANTING POTATOES.

500 Bls. Potatoes "Mercia," "Peach Bloom" and "Jackson Whites"—for sale by

WILLARD & BRO'S.

mar 2-175-tf Wilmington, N. C.

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

110 Bbl's. and Teirces, New Crop Cuba Molasses, For Sale by

WILLARD & BRO'S.

mar 2-175-2w Wilmington, N. C.

WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as Teacher, in a private family, or school.

Address,

MISS. LOUISE TRACY,

mar 9-175-w Wilmington, N. C.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE undersigned have formed a *limited partnership*, in accordance with acts of the Legislature of 1860-'61, entitled "Limited Partnership," Chapter 28, for five years, to date from Jan. 1st. 1867, and to terminate Jan. 1st. 1872. The nature of the business to be transacted is a general wholesale and Commission business in the city of Wilmington. James A. Willard and A. A. Willard, of the city of Wilmington are the *general partners* under the style of "Willard Brothers." W. H. Willard, of the city of Raleigh, is the *special partner*, and as such has contributed and paid in to the capital stock the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) in cash.

JAS. A. WILLARD, } General.
A. A. WILLARD, }
W. H. WILLARD, Special Partner.

mar 2-175-1m Wilmington, N. C.

NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES.

ANOTHER CARGO EXPECTED.

WE SHALL HAVE ANOTHER CARGO OF New Crop Cuba Molasses in about ten days. Send in your orders at once, in order to secure it.

WORTH & DANIEL.

mar 16-186-10t Wilmington, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STOP THE THIEF!

$25 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM MY STABLES ON THE NIGHT of the 15th. inst., two fine young

MARE MULES,

One a dark bay, and the other a dark iron gray, rather under medium size, have never been shod behind.

I will give the above reward for the recovery of the Mules.

Address me at Company Shops, Alamance County, N. C.

E. E. SERGEANT

mar 18-187-4dltw*

READ THIS!

MRS. FRANKLIN

BEGS LEAVE to inform her friends and patrons, and the public, that she is now receiving her Spring and Summer stock of

MILLINERY GOODS,

and would be pleased to show them to any person in want of such goods.

She pledges herself to sell as cheap as the same can be had in this market.

BLEACHING, PRESSING AND DYING

done at short notice, opposite Court House.

MRS. J. B. FRANKLIN.

mar-18-3awlw.

Progress and Standard copy.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE A ROBINSON PRINCETON PRESS in good order and will be sold cheap for cash. Also, a Palmyra Job Press; will print a quarter sheet hand-bill, good press with rollers ready for immediate use.

Address, HUFHAM & HUGHES,
Job Printers, Raleigh, N. C.

mar 11-180-1w

DRY GOODS.

COME! COME!! COME!!

TO CREECH'S!

HOME AGAIN!

OLD GOODS SOLD OUT

AND NEW GOODS COMING IN.

I NOW TAKE THE PLEASURE OF INFORMing my friends and customers, that I have just returned from New York and am now receiving a large and well selected Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

embracing all the new styles of the Season, together with a large stock of

GENT'S, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's trimmed, and untrimmed Hats, (new styles for 1867.)

I HAVE NOW IN STORE A FINE VARIETY OF LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

and my stock will be complete in a few days, when I will tell you more about them.

A. CREECH.

mar 6-177-6t

"UNAVOIDABLE DELAY,"

IN GETTING INTO OUR NEW STORE BY April, has obliged us to purchase our SPRING STOCK, before moving.

We are now receiving, at our OLD STAND, a beautiful and choice selection of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

ORGANDI MUSLINS,
FRENCH JACONETT,
PRINTED LAWNS,
CHALLIES, LENOE'S MOHAIRS,
POPLENETTS AND De LAINES,
TOGETHER WITH A LARGE
STOCK OF THE MOST
BEAUTIFUL PRINTS
&c., &c.

A full line of White-Goods and Embroideries.

Our stock will be daily replenished, in every

DEPARTMENT,

and whilst we will sell you the *best goods*, we intend to sell at the lowest prices.

Our senior partner and buyer, Col. Tucker, will remain in the Northern and Eastern Markets, and the community at large, can rely upon having the newest styles of goods, the latest novelties, &c., at the lowest prices.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

mar 13-182-tf

MEDICINES, &C.

SAUNDERS'

CATHARTIC AND ALTERATIVE PILLS.

RECOMMENDED BY THE BEST PHYSICIANS. Purely Vegetable. No Calomel in them. Never Gripe; being Coated with Gum Tolu are perfectly tasteless.

For regulating the Bowels, and for the cure of Bilious Fever, Bilious Headache, Constipation or Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Piles, Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Dizziness, loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, and all diseases where a reliable Cathartic medicine is required.

Dr. W. P. Mallett, who has no superior as a Physician in North Carolina, has examined the formula by which these pills are made and highly recommends them.

Col. W. J. Martin, the distinguished Patriot and Professor of Chemistry in the University of North Carolina, has analyzed them, and certifies that they contain no Mercury or any other mineral constituent whatever.

Call and get a Circular.

Prepared and sold by

R. B. SAUNDERS,
Manufacturing Chemist,
Feb 1-150-tf Chapel Hill, N. C.

For sale in Raleigh by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

THE AMERICAN BITTERS.

The Great Southern Tonic,

AND THE MOST PALATABLE STOMACHIC EVER USED,

FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, DISORDERed Digestion, Flatulency, sluggish Circulation of the Blood, Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid condition of the Stomach and Bowels. An Elegant Tonic in debilitated states of the Digestive Organs, or of the system generally. For the loss of appetite it is the most wholesome and effectual Tonic in the world. It strengthens nature and enables the system to triumph over disease. In wakefulness attended with tremors and general nervous irritation, it is peculiarly adapted, giving strength and tone to the nerves. To delicate Ladies and Children it is invaluable—and in fact wherever a pleasant and agreeable Tonic is wanted, this should be used.

Dr. Johnston B. Jones, one of the most scientific and well known Physicians in the Southern States, testifies to its great value, besides many others who have been greatly benefited by the use of these Bitters.

Prepared and sold by

R. B. SAUNDERS,
Manufacturing Chemist,
Feb 1-150-tf Chapel Hill, N. C.

For sale in Raleigh by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

THE FARMER.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture,

THE MECHANIC ARTS

AND

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY;

PUBLISHED AT RICHMOND, VA.,

BY

ELLIOTT & SHIELDS.

THE PUBLISHERS, determined to exert all their energies, look with confidence to the new year for such an increase of patronage as will enable them to enlarge the usefulness of THE FARMER, and make it a still more desirable medium for advertisers.

SUBSCRIPTION.—The terms of subscription have been made so low and reasonable as to place it within the reach of all who may desire it; and in view of the great interests to be served by an extensive circulation, we confidently expect the hearty co-operation of many in those sections of the country not now supplied with a good Agricultural Journal.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: For a single copy one year, $3,00.

CLUB RATES:—Five copies one year for $13,00; ten copies one year for $25,00; fifteen copies one year for $37,00; twenty copies one year for $49,00; twenty-five copies one year for $60,00; and larger clubs in the same proportion.

To secure the advantages of these liberal terms, the clubs must be complete at the time of subscription, and the money accompany the order.

It is not required that all the subscribers to a club shall receive THE FARMER at one office. If necessary it will be mailed under the club arrangement to as many different offices as there are subscribers to the club.

ELLIOTT & SHIELDS,
Jan 5—tf Richmond, Va.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRISH POTATOES.

Just received in fine order, 25 barrels of Superior IRISH POTATOES, "Jackson Whites," and are offered at reduced prices.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
mar 7-178-tf Agent.

J. B. HUNTER, E. H. LASSITER.

GRANVILLE CO., N. C. NORTHAMPTON CO., N. C.

HUNTER & LASSITER,

[FORMERLY CONANT & HUNTER,]

Cotton Factors, & General Commission MERCHANTS,

CORNER OF HIGH AND WATER STREETS,

PORTSMOUTH, VA.

Feb 6-154-3m

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO RESpectfully inform those who have heretofore patronised him, and the public generally, that he is now carrying on the

TAILORING BUSINESS.

A few paces South of the Court House, one door West of R. G. Lewis' law office.

All orders in his line of business will be promptly attended to and thankfully received.

Special attention will be paid to renovating old clothes. All spots of grease, turpentine, &c., entirely removed.

F. G. KING.

mar 6-177-1w

SEGARS AND TOBACCO.

WE are in receipt of a lot of Segars and Chewing Tobacco that can't be beaten. Call and see.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

Dec 17-tf

BROWN SUGAR.

In store 5 barrels prime BROWN SUGAR which will be sold low to the trade.

Dealers will do well to call at once, as it will be on the market and only a few days.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
mar 7-178-tf Com. Merchant.

NOTICE!!!

FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONDUCTING A Family Grocery, I have established myself on the North Side of Market Square, in the Brick Store next to Fayetteville Street, where I shall keep constantly on hand a carefully selected Stock, embracing,

FLOUR, MEAL, GRAIN,
BACON, LARD, CHEESE,
SUGAR, MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA,
SOAP,
" CANDLES,
RICE,
SALT, &c., &c.

to which I respectfully invite the attention of my friends and the public.

DOUGLAS BELL.

Raleigh, Mar 11-180-1m.

1867. SPRING TRADE. 1867.

8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass.
10 x 14 and 12 x 18 ditto.
200 lbs., Bladder Putty.

J. BROWN.
mar 11-180-tf With HART & LEWIS.

TANNER'S OIL.

ANOTHER lot of that Superior Fish Oil for Tanner's use, just to hand.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

Dec 17-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

$300 REWARD!

A Proclamation by His Excellency, Jonathan Worth, Governor of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN REPRESented to me that J. Q. BRYANT, late of the County of Wake in said State, stands charged with the murder of one Wiley Sauls, late of said County and State, and that said Bryant is a fugitive from justice.

Now, THEREFORE, in order that the said Bryant may be arrested and brought to justice for the said alleged murder, I, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of said State, do issue this, my proclamation, offering the reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Wake County.

In witness whereof, His Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of said SEAL. State, has hereto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 22nd day of February, A. D. 1867.

By the Governor: JONATHAN WORTH.
WM. H. BAGLEY, Private Sec'y.

DESCRIPTION.—J. Q. Bryant is between 25 and 30 years old, about 6 feet 1 inch high; straight, square shouldered, light complexioned, down look, incessantly chewing tobacco, visiting dissipated places, fond of gaming, dark hair, has a sore leg (or has had, which will leave a scar.)

Feb 22—168-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

$300 REWARD!!

A PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of North Carolina:

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN REPRESented to me that PETER LANE (Colored,) late of the County of Wake, in said State, stands charged with the murder of one Mayo, (Colored) late of said County and State, and that said Lane is a fugitive from justice:

Now THEREFORE, in order that the said Lane may be arrested and brought to justice for the said alleged murder, I, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of said State, do issue this my proclamation, offering the reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Wake County.

In witness whereof, His Excellency, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of said SEAL. State, has hereto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 23d. day of February A. D. 1867.

By the Governor: JONATHAN WORTH,
WM. H. BAGLEY, Private Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.—Peter Lane, is a bright mulatto, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high—weighs 180 or 190 pounds—35 or 40 years old—heavy goatee—full face—high forehead—likely—quite intelligent—very polite—quick spoken—and is a black-smith by trade.

Feb 22-168-1m

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mar 8-179-to

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mar 1-174-tc

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The boarding department is under the supervision of the President of the College. The young Ladies are in the special charge of his niece, Miss Sallie J. Call, the Governess. They all eat at the same table and worship daily at the same altar, with the members of his own family.

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E. W. ADAMS, A. M. Prof. of Mathematics and Sciences.
MRS. JULIA R. WILLIAMS, Teacher of English Literature and French.
MISS SALLIE J. CALL, Governess, Teacher of Music and Painting.
MISS ELLEN WRIGHT, Teacher of Music.
MISS MARY M. RAWLS, Teacher in the Preparatory Department.

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REV. S. MILTON FROST,
Feb 6-155-2awlm President.

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Professor Belles Lettres.
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and Prof. Men. and Moral Philosophy.
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Prof. Anc. Languages.
WILL. LOFTIN HARGRAVE, A. M.,
Professor Music and Modern Languages.
THOS. A. GATCH, A. M.,
Professor Mathematics and Natural Sciences.
Miss BETTIE A. TH

HE SENTINEL.

ONESDAY, MARCH 20, 1867.

THE CUT DIRECT.

There was no scene, no tragic rage,
No bitter words, no wailing cry,
Only a look, one look, and he,
Still bowing as she passed him by
Still hat in hand, though cheek and brow
And lips were quivering with shame,
That seemed to crimson the low clouds,
And flush the shuddering wave with flame.

Few saw it. Few! We do not guage
Dishonor by refined degrees,—
Let but a glance behold our shame,
And all the world the horror sees:
And this our chivalry retains—
Upon its fore front rightly borne—
That knighthood sickens of disgrace,
And man is slain of woman's scorn.

Had she no pity? Did her eyes
Look him to death without dismay?
Whate'er she felt or did not feel,
None gazing on her face might say:
The silken fringe swept her cheek,
The clear grey eyes played well their part,—
As keen and pitiless as steel
Those rapiers that had pierced his heart.

Another hour she paced the pier,
Till shoreward fashion's tide had roll'd,—
A moonlight statue's marble face—
Less bright than her's, but none more cold:
Whate'er her wrong, it was avenged,
And she was placed in the thought;
And yet a cruel, cruel deed,
Those eyes within an hour had wrought.

Cruel? Ah, yes! Let men but dare
To strike, to lash him on the face,
To leave a livid, tingling w..t,
A burning witness of disgrace,
He has redress; he meets his foe
Some glimmering morn on Calais sands,
And one sharp shot in that still hour
May give back honor to his hands.

But if a woman strike a blow,
He cannot turn, nor she atone;
Even to question is to make
Her wrong—if she have any!—his own.
The social right—the code!—
Power absolute has grown at length;
Man's courtesy aids woman's rule,
And to her beauty adds his strength.

Freely that right to rule and sway
Each would to womanhood accord;
Aye, though he sometimes found a look
May wound as sharply as a sword;
But—may we say with bated breath?
Usage is sanctified in use:
And even tyranny has found
Its hidden pitfalls in abuse.

And O, how that poor right to harm
Is beggared by the power to spare!
Justice accords the right to strike,
But mercy teaches to forbear.
A glance may kill; but what is she
Whose heart no tenderness can melt?
A savage queen, who smiles because
Her lover's scalp adorns her belt.

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with the type and machinery sufficient to publish it.

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I also, offer for sale upon the same terms,

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and the *Copy Rights* upon all the books published by Wm. B. Smith & Co., in so far as the same may have belonged to them under contracts with Authors. Under this head is

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Persons desiring to bid can obtain any information by applying to me upon the premises, my absence to Wm. B. Smith, who will take pleasure in giving any information desired.

The creditors of the late firm of Wm. B. Smith & Co., other than A. S. Barnes & Co., of New York, the employees and contributors of the late firm Williams & Haywood Raleigh, and The Masonic Publishing and Manufacturing Company, of New York, all of whom are preferred, in said Deed, are notified to present their claims duly authenticated within three months from the 23d. of Feb 1867. R. W. YORK,
Trustee.

NOTE.—Bids must be in writing; and they will be received until the 27th March, 1867, for any portion or all of the stock as offered above.

The Trustee reserves the right to accept any bid in the meantime, and to reject all bids at the end of the time. If not accepted the stock will be closed out, at auction, on the 28th. March 1867.
R. W. YORK,
March 7-178-d1wa2awtds Trustee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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50,000 LBS. OF NICE, CLEAN, PURE ice from fresh running Streams, for sale at 2½ cents per lb. Apply to
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mar 15-185-1w*

THE BANKRUPT LAW,

The Act to Establish an Uniform System of Bankruptcy Throughout the United States---What the Bill Is---What it Provides.

The substance of this most important bill just passed by the Senate and House, and approved by the President, will be found as follows in the summary that we give:

Section 1. establishes the several District Courts of the United States as courts of bankruptcy, in addition to the other original jurisdiction they now have.

Section 2. gives the Circuit Courts equity power to supervise the proceedings of the District Courts in bankruptcy litigation and affairs, and in addition to this power gives them concurrent jurisdiction in the same matters.

Section 3. provides for the appointment in each Congressional District, upon the nomination of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, of one or more registers (to be counsellors in the District Courts,) whose duty it shall be to assist the District Judges in the performance of duty in bankruptcy cases. Bonds in $1,000, no interest in any of the suits, and ability to take the iron-clad oath, are the pre-requisites of each register.

Section 4 makes it the register's duty to adjudicate upon, receive surrenders in, and preside in bankruptcy proceedings. He is to compute property, dividends, assign *pro rata* shares to creditors, but bars him from committing for contempt or in acting in cases that go upon appeal.

Section 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 provide for the formula of legal proceedings in the Courts of Bankruptcy, a recapitulation of the practice now in vogue in other litigation.

Section 11 makes $300 the limit of debts on which to declare voluntary bankruptcy, requires the bankrupt to be or to become a citizen of the United States, forbids a transfer of property during pendency of proceedings, and demands full exhibit of debts and assetts on the part of the voluntary bankrupt.

Section 12, 13, and 14 provide that the action in bankruptcy shall go on should the bankrupt die, the same as if he were *in esse*; that the creditors shall appoint an assignee or assignees of the debtor's estate, subject to the approval of District Judge; that everything be turned over to assignees, whether of substance or account, for distribution, except That there shall be excepted from the operation of the provisions of this section the necessary household and kitchen furniture, and such other articles and necessaries of such bankrupt as the said assignee shall designate and set apart, having reference in the amount to the family, condition, and circumstances of the bankrupt, but altogether not to exceed in value in any case, the sum of $500; and also the wearing apparel of such bankrupt and that of his wife and children, and the uniform, arms, and equipments of any person who is or has been a soldier in the militia or in the service of the United States, and such other property as now is, or hereafter shall be, exempted from attachment or seizure, or levy on execution by the laws of the United States, and such other property, not included in the foregoing exceptions, as is exempted from levy and sale upon execution or other process or order of Court, by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt has his domicil at the time of the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy, to an amount not exceeding that allowed by such State exemption laws in force in the year 1864: Provided, That the foregoing exception shall operate as a limitation upon the conveyance of the property of the bankrupt to his assignees, and in no case shall the property hereby excepted pass to the assignees, or the title of the bankrupt thereto be impaired or affected by any of the provisions of this act; and the determination of the assignees in the mattter shall, on exception taken, be subject to the final decision of the said Court.

Sections 15, 16, 17 and 18, give the assignee full power to recover the property of the debtor, to be distributed by whomsoever held; require him to classify and separate the goods or other effects, empower the assignee to choose arbitrators in matters of disputed possession; and provide for the supervision over and power to remove the assignees by the district judge for cause shown.

Sections 19, 20 and 21, ordain that claims be proved in the same manner as now against the estate of deceased persons; provide for set-offs in mutual debts between debtor and claimants; forbid suits against the bankrupt by those creditors proving their claims, and provide that if any bankrupt shall, at the time of adjucation, be liable upon any bill of exchange, promissory note or other obligation in respect of distinct contracts as a member of two or more firms carrying on separate and distinct trades, and having distinct estates to be wound up in bankruptcy, or as a sole trader and also as a member of a firm, the circumstance that such firms are in whole or in part composed of the same individuals, or that the sole contractor is also one of the joint contractors, shall not prevent proof and receipt of dividend in respect of such distinct contracts against the estates respectively liable upon such contracts.

Sections 22, 23 and 24 require verification by oath of all claims by creditors, and if a corporation, by the proper officers for that purpose, to be filed before the register, or if in a foreign country, before the register, or other diplomatic officer nearest adjacent, and that investigation can be and must be made by the judge in case of all doubtful claims.

Section 25 orders the sale and the holding for distribution by the assignee of all perishable property, the title to which is not in dispute.

Section 26 provides for the examination of the bankrupt by the court, either at its own option or at the request of the assignee, into all circumstances and statement of the bankrupt, who is punishable for contempt for non compliance with the order for examination, and for good cause shown the wife of the bankrupt may be called and similarly examined.

Section 27 subdivides priority of claims as follows: First, Servants' wages under $50. Second. All the creditors *pro rata*, without any preference either from amount or date of claims, except that in cases wherein the bankrupt has become bail, surety or guarantor for another, the compliance of the latter with the conditions must be shown before the claim is allowed.

At the expiration of three months from the date of the adjudication of bankruptcy in any case, or as much earlier as the court may direct, the court, upon request of the assignee, shall call a general meeting of the creditors, of which due notice shall be given, and the assignee shall then report and exhibit to the court and to the creditors just and true accounts of all his receipts and judgments, verified by his oath; and he shall also produce and file vouchers for all payments for which vouchers shall be required by any rule of the court; he shall also submit the schedule of the bankrupt's creditors and property as amended, duly verified by the bankrupt, and a statement of the whole estate of the bankrupt as then ascertained, of the property recovered and of the property outstanding, specifying the cause of its being outstanding, also what debts or claims are yet undetermined, and stating what sums remain in his hands. At such meeting the majority in value of the creditors present shall determine whether any and what part of the net proceeds of the estate, after deducting and retaining a sum sufficient to provide for all undetermined claims which, by reason of the distant residence of the creditor, or for other sufficient reason, have not been proved, and for other expenses and contingencies, shall be divided among the creditors; but unless at least one half in value of the creditors shall attend such meeting, either in person or by attorney, it shall be the duty of the assignee so to determine. In case a dividend is ordered, the Register shall, within ten days after such meeting, prepare a list of creditors entitled to dividend, and shall calculate and set opposite to the name of each creditor who has proved his claim, the dividend to which he is entitled out of the net proceeds of the estate set apart for dividend, and shall forward by mail to every creditor a statement of the dividend to which he is entitled, and such creditor shall be paid by the assignee in such manner as the court may direct.

Section 28 provides that the like proceedings shall be had at the expiration of the next three months, or earlier if practicable, and a third meeting of the creditors shall then be called by the Court, and a final dividend then declared, unless any action in law or suit in equity be pending, or unless some other estate or effects or the debtor afterwards come into the hands of the assignee, in which case the assignee shall, as soon as may be, convert such estate or effects into money, and within two months after the same shall be so converted the same shall be divided in the manner aforesaid. Further dividends shall be made in like manner as often as occasion requires; and after the third meeting of creditors, no further meeting shall be called unless ordered by the Court. If at any time there shall be in the hands of the assignee any outstanding debts or other property, due or belonging to the estate, which cannot be collected and received by the assignee without unreasonable or inconvenient delay or expense, the assignee may, under the direction of the Court, sell and assign such debts or other property in such manner as the Court shall order. No dividend already declared shall be disturbed by reason of debts being subsequently proved, but the creditor proving such debt shall be entitled to a dividend equal to those already received by the other creditors before any further payment is made to the latter. Preparatory to the final dividend, the assignee shall submit his account to the Court, and file the same and give notice to the creditors of such filing; and shall also give notice that he will apply for a settlement of his account, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee, at a time to be specified in such notice, and at such time the Court shall audit and pass the accounts of the assignee; and such assignee shall, if required by the Court, be examined as to the truth of such account, and if found correct he shall thereby be discharged from all liability as assignee to any creditor of the bankrupt. The Court shall thereupon order a dividend of the estate and effects, or of such part thereof as it sees fit, among such of the creditors as have proved their claims, in proportion to the respective amount of their said debts. In addition to all expenses necessarily incurred by him in the execution of his trust, in any case, the assignee shall be entitled to an allowance for his services in such case, on all monies received and paid out by him therein, for any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, five per centum thereon; on any larger sum, not exceeding five thousand dollars, two and a half per centum on the excess over five thousand dollars; and if at any time there shall not be in its hands a sufficient amount of money to defray the necessary expenses required for the further execution of his trust, he shall not be obliged to proceed therein until the necessary funds are advanced or satisfactorily secured to him. If, by accident, mistake, or other cause, without fault of the assignee, either or both of the said second and third meetings should not be held within the time limited, the Court may, upon motion of an interested party, order such meetings, with like effect as to the validity of the proceedings as if the meeting had been duly held. In the order for a dividend under this section, the following claims shall be entitled to priority or preference, and to be first paid in full in the following order:

First. The fees, costs and expenses of suits, and the several proceedings in bankruptcy under this act, and for the custody of property, as herein provided.

Second. All debts due to the United States, and all taxes and assessments under the laws thereof.

Third. All debts due to the State in which the proceedings in bankruptcy are pending, and all taxes and assessments made under the laws of such State.

Fourth. Wages due to any operative clerk or house servant, to any amount not exceeding $50, labor performed within six months next preceding the first publication of the notice of proceedings in bankruptcy.

Fifth. All debts due to any persons who by the laws of the United States, are or may be entitled to priority or preference, in like manner as if this act had not been passed. Always provided, That nothing contained in this act shall interfere with the assessment and collection of taxes by the authority of the United States or any State.

Section 29 provides for the full discharge of the bankrupt six months after compliance with the above conditions in entire honesty and good faith.

Section 30 declares that no one shall be entitled a *second* time to the benefits of bankruptcy, whose estate is sufficient to pay 70 per centum of his debts, unless upon the written assent of three-fourths of his creditors in value.

Section 31 provides that any creditor opposing the discharge of any bankrupt may file a specification in writing of the grounds of his opposition, and the Court may, in its discretion, order any question of fact so presented to be tried at a stated session of the District Court.

Sections 32, 33 and 34 forbid the benefits of bankruptcy to one whose debts have accrued from their faitures when in a fiduciary capacity, and provide for the full and final discharge of the honest bankrupt as follows:

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
—DISTRICT OF——. Whereas ——— has been duly adjudged a bankrupt under the act of Congress establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, and appears to have conformed to all the requirements of law in that behalf, it is therefore ordered by the Court that said ——— be forever discharged from all debts and claims which by said act are made provable against his estate, and which existed on the—day of——, on which day the petition for adjudication was filed by (or against) him, excepting such debts, if any, as are by said act excepted from the operation of a discharge in bankruptcy. Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, at ——, in the said district, this—day of——, A. D.——.
[Seal.]

Sections 36 and 37 provide for the extension of the acts to parties in partnership, and for the liability of the same kind of property as now obtains in ordinary winding up of partnership concerns.

Section 38 requires the due filing of all papers in the case in the order of their date, and classified as to title of subject matter.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

[Radical members marked "R," Conservatives marked "C."

CONNECTICUT.
James Dixon, c
Orris S Ferry, r

CALIFORNIA.
John Conness, r
Cornelius Cole, r

DELAWARE.
Geo Read Riddle, c
Willard Saulsbury, c

ILLINOIS.
Richard Yates, r
Vacancy.

INDIANA.
Thos A Hendricks, c
Lyman Trumbull, r

IOWA.
James W Grimes, r
James Harlan, r

KANSAS
Vacancy
Do

MAINE.
Lott M Morrill, r
W P Fessenden, r

MASSACHUSETTS.
Chas Sumner, r
Henry Wilson, r

MARYLAND.
Reverdy Johnson, c
Vacancy

MISSOURI.
John B Henderson, r
C D Drake, r

MICHIGAN.
Zachariah Chandler, r
Jacob M Howard, r

KENTUCKY.
James Guthrie, c
Vacancy.

MINNESOTA.
Alex Ramsay, r
Dan'l S Norton, c

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Aaron H Craigin, r
Jas W Patterson, r

NEW YORK.
Edwin D Morgan, r
Roscoe Conkling, r

NEW JERSEY.
A G Cattell, r
F T Frelinghuysen, r

NEVADA.
Wm M Stewart, r
Vacancy

OHIO.
Benj. F Wade, r
John Sherman, r

OREGON.
Geo H Williams, r
Henry W Corbett, r

PENNSYLVANIA.
Chas R Buckalew, c
Simon Cameron, r

RHODE ISLAND.
Wm Sprague, r
Henry B Anthony, r

TENNESSEE.
David T Fowler, r
J S Patterson, c

VERMONT.
Geo F Edmunds, r
Simon Cameron, r

WISCONSIN.
Jas R. Doolittle, c
Vacancy.

WEST VIRGINIA.
Peter G Van Winkle, r
Waitman T Willey, r

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW YORK.
1 Stephen Tabor, c
2 Demas Barnes, c
3 Wm E Robinson, c
4 John Fox, c
5 John Morrissey, c
6 Thos E Stewart, c
7 John W Chandler, c
8 James Brooks, c
9 Fernando Wood, c
10 Wm H Robertson, r
11 Chas H Van Wyck, r
12 John H Ketcham, r
13 Thos Cornell, r
14 J V L Pruyn, c
15 J A Griswold, r
16 Orange Ferris, r
17 C T Hulburd, r
18 James M Marvin, r
19 Wm C Fields, c
20 A H Ladue, r
21 Roscoe Conkling, r
22 J C Churchill, r
23 Dennis McCarthy, r
24 T M Pomeroy, r
25 Wm H Kelsey r
26 Wm S Lincoln, r
27 Hamilton Ward, r
28 Lewis Selye, r
29 Burt Van Horn, r
30 J M Humphrey, c
31 H Van Aremam, r

DELAWARE.
John Nicholson, c

ILLINOIS.
1 N B Judd, r
2 J F Farnsworth, r
3 E B Washburne, r
4 A C Harding, r
5 J C Ingersoll, r
6 Burton C Cook, r
7 H P H Bromwell, r
8 Shelby McCullum, r
9 Lewis W Ross, c
10 A G Burr, c
11 Samuel Marshall, c
12 John Baker, r
13 G B Baum, r
At large, J A Logan, r

INDIANA.
1 Wm E Niblack, c
2 Michael C Kerr, c
3 M C Hunter, r
4 Wm S Holman, c
5 Geo W Julian, r
6 John Colburn, r
7 H D Washburne, r
8 Godlove S Orth, r
9 Schuyler Colfax, r
10 Wm Williams, r
11 Jno P C Shanks, r

IOWA.
1 James F Wilson, r
2 Hiram Price, r
3 Wm B Allison, r
4 W M Longbridge, r
5 G M Dodge, r
6 Asahel W Hubbard, r

KANSAS
Sidney Clark, r.

MAINE.
1 John Lynch, r
2 Sidney Perham, r
3 James G Blaine, r
4 John A Peters, r
5 Fred'k A Pike, r

MASSACHUSETTS.
1 Thos D Eliot, r
2 Oakes Ames, r
3 Ginery Twitchell, r
4 Sam'l Hooper, r
5 Benj. F. Butler, r
6 Nat P Banks, r
7 Geo S Boutwell, r
8 John B Baldwin, r
9 W B Washburne, r
10 Henry L Dawes, r

MARYLAND.
1 Hiram McCullough, c
2 S Arthur, r
3 C E Phelps, c
4 Francis Thomas, r
5 Frederick Stone, c

Connecticut, California, Kentucky, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Tennessee, choosing twenty-nine members, are yet to elect.

MISSOURI.
1 Wm A Pile, r
2 C A Newcom, r
3 Thos E Noell, c
4 J J Gravelly, r
5 J W McClurg, r
6 R T Van Horn, r
7 Benj F Loan, r
8 J F Benjamin, r
9 G W Anderson, r

MICHIGAN.
1 Fer C Beaman, r
2 Chas Upson, r
3 Austin Blair, r
4 Thos W Ferry, r
5 R E Trowbridge, r
6 John F Driggs, r

MINNESOTA.
1 Wm Windom, r
2 Ignatius Donnelly, r

NEW JERSEY.
1 William Moore, r
2 Wm A Newell, r
3 Chas Sitgreaves, c
4 John Hill, r
5 G A Halsey, r

OHIO.
Delons R Ashley, r

NEVADA.
1 Benj Eggleston, r
2 R B Hayes, r
3 Robt C Schenck, r
4 Wm Lawrence, r
5 Wm H Munger, c
6 R W Clark, r
7 Samuel Shellabarger, r
8 C S Hamilton r
9 Ralph P Buckland, r
10 James M Ashley, r
11 John T Wilson, c
12 P Van Trump, c
13 G W Morgan c
14 Martin Welker, r
15 Tobias A Plants, r
16 John A Bingham, r
17 Ephraim R Eckley, r
18 Rufus P Spalding, r
19 James A Garfield, r

OREGON.
J D H Henderson, r

PENNSYLVANIA.
1 Samuel J Randall, c
2 Charles O'Neill, r
3 Leonard Myers, r
4 W D Kelley, r
5 Caleb N Taylor, r
6 D Markely Boyer, c
7 John M Broomall, r
8 Lawrence Getz, c
9 Thaddeus Stevens, r
10 Henry L Cake, r
11 D M Van Auken, c
12 Charles Denison, c
13 Ulysses I Mercer, r
14 Geo F Miller, r
15 A J Glatbrenner, c
16 Wm H Koontz, r
17 Daniel S Morrell, r
18 Stephen F Wilson, r
19 G N Smith, r
20 Darwin A Finney, r
21 John Covode, r
22 J K Moorhead, r
23 Thomas Williams, r
24 G V Lawrence, r

VERMONT.
1 E E Woodbridge, r
2 Lucy Colland, r
3 W C Smith, r

WISCONSIN
1 Halbert E Paine, r
2 Benj F Hopkins, r
3 Amassa Cobb, r
4 Chas A Eldridge, c
5 Philetus Sawyer, r
6 C C Washburne, r

WEST VIRGINIA.
1 C D Hubbard, r
2 Benj M Kitchen, r
3 Daniel Polsey, r

U. S. Judiciary

The Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States are as follows:

Mr Chief Justice Chase, of Ohio
Mr Justice Wayne, Georgia
Mr Justice Nelson, New York
Mr Justice Grier, Pennsylvania
Mr Justice Swayne, Ohio
Mr Justice Miller, Iowa
Mr Justice Davis, Illinois
Mr Justice Field, California
Mr Justice Stansbury, Ohio
Reporter, John W Wallace, Ohio
Marshal, T B Gooding
Clerk, D W Middleton

The Judge of the District Court of North Carolina is G W Brooks. District Attorney, D H Starbuck. Marshal, Daniel R Goodloe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ART. LIMB DEPT. /
RALEIGH, March 13th. 1867.

THOSE MEN OF THIS STATE, WHO HAVE lost limbs, both eyes, or have limbs that are entirely useless, rendered so while in service during the late war, and who prefer commutation, can obtain a warrant on the Treasurer for the same, (which is as valuable as the money), by getting certificates, from their county Court Clerks, declaring their companies, regiments, and limbs lost or rendered useless, and forwarding them by mail to me.

The necessary blanks have been sent to the Clerks. Any who may have failed to get them, will please to let me know at once.

Each man must give his Post Office, so that I may know where to send his warrant. Those who wish limbs will have to come here.
S. G. RYAN, Sup't.
mar 14-184-6t

Journal of Commerce, Newbern; Journal, Wilmington; Times, Charlotte; Farmer, Asheville; Argus, Wadesboro; Old North State, Salisbury; and Indicator, Warrenton; publish 6 times each and send accounts to this Department.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, /
Feb. 23d. 1867. /

THE MANUFACTURERS EMPLOYED TO SUPply artificial legs at the expense of the State, to soldiers of this State who lost their legs in the military service of the State or late Confederate Government in the late war, have nearly completed their undertaking, and as there may be some entitled to be supplied who have not made application, all such are requested to apply to the Sheriffs of their respective counties and procure the requisite certificates (printed forms of which are in the hands of every Sheriff) and make application without delay.

No report has been received from the Sheriffs of the following counties showing how many have lost legs, and none have applied to be supplied from these counties to-wit: Bertie, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Clay, Perquimans and Tyrrell.

The Sheriff of Caswell reported 2; Haywood 4; Hyde 2; Jones 1; Transylvania 3; and from these counties no application has been made for an artificial leg, or for commutation for one.
JONATHAN WORTH,
Feb 23-167-2w Governor of N. C.

FOR RENT.

Two furnished Rooms in a pleasant part of the City. Apply at the
TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
mar 6-177-tf

FERTILIZERS.

PERUVIAN GUANO SUBSTITUTE!

BAUGH'S

RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TRADE MARK

Manufactured under the formula originated in 1854 and patented by

BAUGH & SONS,
SOLE PROPRIETORS, AT THE
Delaware River Chemical Works,
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

This old established MANURE is manufactured from Bones that have not been burned or steamed and it contains all their original organic matter. It is active in its operation, and is a fertilizer of great durability. It does not exhaust the soil like Peruvian Guano, but on the contrary permanently improves it.

Previous to 1861 it was introduced into the Southern States to considerable extent, and again in 1865, where it has been used with remarkable success upon

Cotton, Corn, Tobacco, and all Crops.

A trial will convince any planter of its merits. Pamphlets containing well-know Southern evidence furnished upon application to New York or Philadelphia offices.

☞ Sold by Dealers in all the principal cities and towns throughout the United States and British Provinces.

BAUGH & SONS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
Office, No. 20 South Delaware Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

BAUGH BROTHERS & Co.,
GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS,
181 *PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.*
FOR SALE BY
JAMES M. TOWLES,
Jan. 4—dw3aw3m. Raleigh, N. C.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

SALES DURING COURT WEEKS.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF McDOWELL Superior Court, I will sell to the highest bidder at the times and places herein named, the following tracts of land belonging to the estate of the late J. L. Carson, in the Counties of McDowell, Burke and Yancy.

IN McDOWELL,

at the Court House in Marion on Wednesday 27th. March.—excellent farming lands.

1st—The House Tract of the late Col Carson on Buck Creek and the Catawba, widely known as upper Pleasant Gardens, 1000 acres or more.—One of the most desirable residences in Western North Carolina.

17—Half of two 640 acre tracts lying on Clear Creek.

17—640 acres on the North Side of the Catawba.

18-100 acres on the head waters of Armstrong Creek.

19—One third of 640 acres in and about the Town of Marion.

20—One third of Town Lot No. 2, situated between the brick Stores of Burgin and Mull.

21—Town lot No. 24, Corner Store house on the public square.

IN BURKE,

At the Court House in Morganton on Tuesday 2nd. April.

22—A fraction of the celebrated Brindletown Gold Mine.

23—A Share in the Joshua Hall Mine.

24—An interest in the Micajah Hall Mine.

25—An interest in the Dorsey Mine,—all valuable mineral Lands.

IN YANCY.

At the Court House in Burnsville on Tuesday 28th. May, one third of

1—640 Acres on the forks of South Toe River.
2—100 Acres on Still fork of said River.
4—50 Acres on head of Stillfork.
5—50 Acres on branch of Still Fork.
6—50 Acres on Main branch of said Forks.
7—100 Acres on West Side of Blue Ridge and on branch of Still Fork.
8—100 Acres on Blue and Seven Mile Ridge.
9—100 Acres on Blue Ridge including the Flat Springs.
11—100 Acres on Seven Mile Ridge.
12—100 Acres on South Toe River.
13—A tract on Seven Mile Ridge.
14—640 Acres on same Ridge known as the Ainsworth Tract.
15—100 Acres on the three forks of South Toe River.

Forming a contiguous body on Ridge and River of superior grazing lands. Further particulars on the day of sale.

TERMS.—Twelve months credit. Note and approved security required. Title retained till the purchase money is paid.

Feb 7-155-w6w A. BURGIN,
Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Tuesday, 26th. inst., at my residence, three and a half miles north of Pittsboro, I will sell to the highest bidder SIX VERY FINE MULES, a stock of cattle, sheep, hogs, &c.

Also, one hundred barrels best bread CORN, ten or twelve thousand pounds fodder, oats, &c., &c.

Also, one thrashing machine, wheat fan, cutting knife, plows, hoes and every description of farming utensils.

One set black smith tools, &c., &c.

The above named property will be sold *strictly for cash and no mistake.*

mar 6-177-w2t W. S GARRETT,
Pittsboro, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HUFHAM & HUGHES,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

Having made large additions to our

BOOK AND JOB TYPE,

We are prepared to do all kinds of

BOOK AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING

Promptly and in the best style of the art.

OUR PRINTING PRESSES

are of the best manufacture in the world, (the same as used by the Harpers, and leading Publishers in N. Y.,) and our facilities for doing work of any kind at the

SHORTEST NOTICE

on the most REASONABLE TERMS, and in SUPERIOR STYLE, equal to any in the country.

Contracts made for the printing of Newspapers and Magazines.

Blanks, Checks, plain or colored,
Cards,
Bill Heads,
Hand Bills,
Posters,
Circulars,
Letter Heads,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,

At the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

ORNAMENTAL & COLORED PRINTING

To suit all tastes.

We are prepared to do any kind of letter-press printing, from an Invitation Card to a Book of one thousand pages, expeditiously, economically and satisfactorily.

HUFHAM & HUGHES,
Jan 5—tf Raleigh, N. C.

CANTWELL'S JUSTICE.

FOR Farmers, Lawyers and Magistrates. Call and get a copy. Price $5.
BRANSON & FARRAR.
Jan 26-145-tf

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

ALTHOUGH the business of all Trades and Professions have been considered Cash since the close of the war, we have given a special credit to many of our Friends and Patrons, some of whom have paid us nothing since that time, and as we can't afford to pay cash and give unlimited credit, this is to give notice that our accounts are now ready and that all are expected to call and settle the same without delay.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Dec 17-2tf

Court Advertisements.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, / BERTIE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB. TERM, 1867.

Jarred Peele, / vs. Wm. T. Shaw. / *Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. T. Shaw is and resides beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered that publication be made in the *Sentinel*, (a paper published in Raleigh, N. C.) for six weeks, notifying the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Windsor, on the second Monday of May next, and answer or plead to the same, or judgment final will be entered against him.

Witness, WILLIAM P. GURLEY, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Windsor, the second Monday of February, A. D. 1867.
WM. P. GURLEY,
mar 14-184-tf C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, / BERTIE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB. TERM, 1867.

Lewis Cotton, / vs. Wm. J. Shaw. / *Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. T. Shaw is and resides beyond the limits of this State; It is ordered that publication be made in the *Sentinel*, a paper published in Raleigh, N. C. for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Windsor, on the second Monday of May next, and answer or plead to the same; or judgment final will be entered against him.

Witness, WILLIAM P. GURLEY, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Windsor, the second Monday of February, A. D. 1867.
WM. P. GURLEY,
mar 14-184-w6w C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, / BERTIE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS FEB. TERM, 1867.

Joseph D. Clark, / vs. Wm. T. Shaw. / *Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. T. Shaw is and resides beyond the limits of this State; It is ordered that publication be made in the *Sentinel*, (a paper published in Raleigh, N. C.) for six weeks, notifying the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Windsor, on the second Monday of May next, and answer or plead to the same, or judgment final will be entered against him

Witness, WILLIAM P. GURLEY, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Windsor, the second Monday of February, A. D. 1867.
WM. P. GURLEY,
mar 14-184-w6w C. C. C.

EQUITY NOTICE.

LUCY HERVY BY HER NEXT FRIEND LAWRENCE BATTLE, *against* JOHN HERVY AND HENRY J. HERVY.

It appearing that John Hervy, one of the defendants in this cause, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, it is therefore ordered by the Court of Equity for Nash County that publication be made in the "Weekly *Sentinel*," a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six weeks notifying the said John Hervy of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appears at the next term of said Court and answer, plead or demur to the petition, the same will be heard *ex parte* as to him.

Feb 2-151-w6w JOHN H. THORP, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, / BERTIE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB. TERM 1867.

Joseph H. Haigly, / vs. Wm. T. Shaw. / *Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. T. Shaw is, and resides beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered, that publication be made in the *Sentinel*, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Windsor on the second Monday of May next, and answer or plead to the same, or judgment final will be entered against him.

Witness, WILLIAM P. GURLEY, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Windsor, the second Monday of February A. D. 1867.
WM. P. GURLEY,
mar 45-185-w6w C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, / BERTIE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB. TERM, 1867.

Joseph H. Myers, / vs. Wm. H. Hoggard. / *Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. H. Hoggard is, and resides beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered that publication be made, in the *Sentinel*, (a paper published in Raleigh, N. C.) for six weeks, notifying the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Windsor, on the second Monday of May next, and answer or plead to the plaintiff's action, or judgment final will be entered against him.

Witness, WILLIAM P. GURLEY, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Windsor, the second Monday of February, A. D. 1867.
WM. P. GURLEY,
mar 15-185-w6w C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, / GATES COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB. TERM, 1867.

Solomon Rountree, adm'r. of F. R. Jones, dec'd. / vs. O. R. Flynn. / *Original Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that O. R. Flynn is and resides beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered that publication be made in the *Sentinel*, (a paper published in Raleigh, N. C.) for six weeks, notifying the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Gatesville, on the second Monday of May next, and answer or plead to the plaintiff's action, or judgment final will be entered against him.

Witness, HENRY L. EURE, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Gatesville,
HENRY L. EURE,
mar 15-185-w6w C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, / WAKE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, FEB. TERM, 1867.

George A. Lack, / vs. Charles Terris. / *Attachment.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Chas. Terris, is a non-resident of the State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Raleigh *Sentinel*, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be